THE TIMES
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Victoria Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2 1894. No. 186

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C. E. JONES, - - - - Chemist
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Engagement Rings
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RINGS

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GLOVES

A Few Facts
About Kid Gloves.

THERE is no article in the Dry Goods trade more difficult to handle satisfactorily than Kid Gloves. Let the following facts be borne in mind:

Kid Skins and Lamb Skins

are not manufactured to order in a loom where the material, the weave, the weight, and the strength, can be controlled; they grow on animals, subject to change of weather, of food, and of other conditions such as cause the variety we see in nature.

The manufacturer has to depend on the honesty, ability, and care of his work people in the selection and manipulation of the skins, and they, like all human beings, often err.

A nice kid glove is the most important part of a ladies' dress.
We have made our KID GLOVE department very large and complete. We have stuck to well known and reliable makers and kept the same brand for years. We have Blacks, Tans, Browns and Greys in stock, both in Bretagne, Lacing and Stud fastenings. Every pair fully warranted when correct size is purchased.

THE WESTSIDE.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Massey Harvester and Henry Straw Cutter. Both in first class order and warranted to do good work; the reaper has been in use one season. Apply to William Powell, Ontario Wagon Shop. a2-1td-1tw

WANTED—An elderly lady would like to make the acquaintance of a gentleman of some little means who could help her a little financially and spend his evenings with her. Address W. O. K., this office. a2-4t

IF ANY ONE SHOULD INQUIRE TELL them that at SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 97 Douglas St., they can buy or sell or exchange their books.

CARTER HOUSE

Mr. Carter has Imported Seven
VARIETY STARS
To Appear at his House in Conjunction With His
Pool Tournament
—ON—
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EV'GS.
At 8:30 o'clock sharp.

* MR. BILLY SCOTT in his songs and dances.
* MR. BILLY MACK in his champion bone solos, Scenes in a Barber Shop.
* MISS LILLY JONES in her serio-comic and skirt dancing. See her dance.

...EVERYTHING FREE...

Don't fail to come early as it will commence at 8:30 sharp.

Auction of Jewellery
TO-DAY.

Great Slaughter Sales

Will be held, at which every article offered will be sold, absolutely no matter what it brings. This is necessary on account of the great expense of a prolonged sale. Our positive instructions are to sell in order to clear. Attend these sales; they will be the greatest unreserved sales of Jewellery ever held here.

To-Day and To-Morrow,
at 2 p.m. and 7 a.m. respectively.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

To Contractors
and Builders. : : :

For Sale at $1.40 per M.

One Million first-class Cedar Shingles. These Shingles are the best ever offered in Victoria; will lay 20 inches more per bunch than any other on the market.
Lumber still at low rates.

Ewen Morrison, Proprietor,
Rock Bay Lumber Yard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Store at Tram Switch; rent $20 per month. Enquire at 29 Government street. a2-1m

AN ARAB SECRET.

Rapid Method of Sending News Between Distant Points.

The dark continent possesses means of incredibly rapid communication and secret intercourse, which have hitherto remained unabrouded, at any rate as far as Europeans are concerned, with the most impenetrable mystery, says a writer in the New York Tribune. When Khartoum fell in 1885 I was in Egypt, and I well remember that the Arabs settled in the neighborhood of the pyramids knew all about it, as well as about Gen. Gordon's death, days and days before the news reached Cairo by telegraph from the Soudanese frontier. Yet Khartoum is thousands of miles distant from Cairo and the telegraph wires from the frontier were monopolized by the government. In the same way these Arabs had told me twelve months previously of the defeat of the Egyptian army under Baker Pasha at Tokar, giving me not only the news, but several particulars concerning the rout full two days before we received the intelligence from the Red Sea coast. In each case they proved correct as to date, and it was obvious that the reports could not possibly have been mere guess work. Yet how had they received the news? It could not have been by signal fires, as had been more than once suggested to me by way of explanation of the problem; for these fires would infallibly have attracted the attention of the English and native scouts, and besides the character of the country is unpropitious to any such methods. Then, too, no system of signal fires, no matter how elaborate and prearranged, could possibly have conveyed the news so quickly and insuch detail.

The Arabs, therefore, have manifestly some other means of rapid communication at their command. One is inclined to the presumption that they, like the learned Pundits of northern India, have a knowledge of the forces of nature that are yet hidden from our most eminent scientists. I was reading the other day a lecture delivered by Sir William Preece (the principal electrician of the English government) in which he describes as an extraordinary and altogether new discovery the possibility of telegraphing without wires by means of the magnet currents in earth and water. Is it not conceivable that the Arabs of Africa may be acquainted with these possibilities and have been applying their knowledge of them to the transmission of news? This is, so far as I can see, one of the most plausible explanations. There is now new thing under the sun, not even concerning electricity, and a theory has even now been put forward that the peculiar cylinders discovered among the ruins of Nineveh bearing, not characters, but faintly marked lines, may be nothing more nor less than the cylinders of some ancient Assyrian phonograph. Should this supposition be proved correct we may yet hope not only to read the writings, but even to hear the voices of those wise men of the east whose civilization antedates ours so many thousands of years.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

QUIET REIGNS IN HAWAII

Royalist Protests no Longer Heard But Secret Meetings Are Being Held.

Whites and Natives Are Becoming Recognized to Present Government.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Following are the Honolulu advices per the steamer Alameda, which arrived this forenoon:

Since the proclamation of the republic quietness has reigned. Royalists' protests have ceased, and the general situation is that of perfect acquiescence in the present government. Registration for the coming election has actively commenced. The election will probably be held in October. It is rumored, however, that two secret conferences have been held between white and native royalists aiming at the restoration of the queen.

THE A. R. U.

A Convention To-day Considers the Future Policy of the Organization.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The future policy of the American Railway Union will in all probability be determined to-day. There are those who say that the future of the organization itself as a factor in the labor field is hanging in the balance. But this is denied by President Debs and his associates, who declare that the union is here to stay. At ten o'clock this morning President Debs called to order at the Revere house a special meeting of delegates from districts affected by the strike. The hall was well filled and the opening proceedings were conducted with closed doors. About the hall and outside were several hundred representatives of labor organizations interested in the outcome. Before the convention went into convention it was said that the proceedings would last all day and might run over into Friday. Different delegates who were spoken to said that there was no intention of calling the strike off, but that some of the roads were showing signs of weakness and it was necessary to bolster the men up. The convention, they said, would have absolute legislative power to decide on further methods. This was in line with a statement made earlier by President Debs, who said: "In this convention we are going to commence cementing together all the workingmen in America in one grand body, so that if we ever have cause to strike again we will not have to beg labor leaders who have sold out their souls to corporations to assist us, but we will all be together, and if necessary can paralyze every industry in the country at the same moment, and then let them put us all in jail together. We will elect a president of those United States who will have manhood and honesty enough to see fair play; we will elect governors who will call out the state militia to protect laboring men when they are in the right and shoot down law breakers; we will elect judges who will be fair-minded, honorable and above price, and to whom laboring men can appeal for justice with a surety of getting it. I do not say that there are not pure and honest judges on the bench, for there are, but I do say to you that there are men to-day on the federal bench who sold body and soul to corporations, and who signed bills and decrees drawn by the roads themselves and simply brought to these judges for signing."

THE PACIFIC METROPOLIS.

Budget of News from the Bay City—Long Electric Road.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The British ship Shandot is long overdue from Calcutta, and the English underwriters are alarmed. She has not been spoken since leaving Sangor.

Arrangements have been completed for the building of an electric road from Merced to Yosemite. The road will be 62 miles long, and will follow the Merced river most of the way.

Search is being made for the treasure of the lost steamer Brother Jonathan. Some time ago Silas White placed a buoy over the spot where he believed the ship sank. The buoy has since drifted, and the original location has not yet been found.

The counting of thirty-seven millions of money in the United States subtreasury in this city has begun. Two high officials from the treasury office in Washington superintend the count, which will occupy two weeks' time. As soon as the count is over Campbell G. [illegible] will take office. Col. Jackson, the present incumbent, retires through change of administration.

CHOLERA'S RAVAGES.

A Galician Town Completely Isolated—People Attacked on the Streets.

Vienna, Aug. 2.—A Doctor of the Galician town of Calesczyky, reports that some times people who attend funerals of persons who died of cholera are attacked with pains on their way home, lie down and die in a few hours. The town is isolated. All the shops and factories are closed. The rich have fled, while the working people walk the streets in a starving condition, take the disease and die.

CAUSED MUCH SUFFERING.

Prominent Society Woman Charged With Writing Improper Letters.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mrs. William Goff, well known in society, and said to be worth $75,000, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Rowlands to-day on a charge of sending improper letters through the mails. She pleaded not guilty and was released on $1500 bail. For three years members of the best families of the city have been receiving objectionable letters. Wives received letters making charges against their husbands, husbands received letters making charges against their wives and fathers were warned to watch their daughters. Some sixty persons were thus annoyed, and much suffering and unhappiness resulted. Police Inspector Coates and others have been working on the case for a long time. It is said the evidence against Mrs. Goff is that marked stamps sold only to her were afterwards found on envelopes containing these objectionable letters.

WITH FRIENDS AS WITNESSES.

Omaha's City Clerk Commits Suicide at a Watering Place.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 2.—At Lake Manawa, a pleasure resort on the Iowa side of the river, last night, Will C. Wakeley, city clerk of Omaha, one of the most prominent men in the state, shot himself in a most startling manner. Mr. Wakeley was spending the evening with a party of friends, none of whom noticed anything peculiar in his actions until the very moment of the tragedy. He was in bathing, and went out to the rope which is extended to keep bathers who cannot swim from getting into deep water, but none of his friends or the several hundred bathers and spectators who were there paid any particular attention to this. The first thing which attracted attention was the fact that he mounted the rope and soon balancing himself upon it. It was then noticed that he had a revolver in his hand. Placing the weapon to his head, Mr. Wakeley pulled the trigger. When the witnesses of the act approached the body life was extinct. So far as known there is absolutely no motive for the deed.

BOLD WIFE DESERTER.

Pushes His Wife and Baby from the Steps of a Car.

New York, Aug. 2.—Captain Peter Hart, of Newark, recently sold his steamboat, the Alfred and Edwin, for $11,000. He told his wife that he would move his family to Ashland, Vt., where his brother lives. A week ago, however, the family was decreased by one, Captain Hart ejecting one son from his home. The captain, his wife, three smaller sons and the baby, left the house with their trunks yesterday to take the train on the way to Vermont. The three boys had been put aboard, and Captain Hart, it is said, stood on the steps. As the train started he pushed his wife with the baby in her arms away, and said: "You can stay here; I've had enough of you." Before the astonished woman could recover herself the train had passed out of sight. She could give no reasons for her husband's act, but went at once to the overseer of the poor, Baldwin, and asked him to take steps to have Hart arrested. The neighbors speak well of Mrs. Hart, but say that the couple quarrelled frequently. She with her baby is staying now with a friend.

TOWN WIPED OUT.

Business Centre of a North Dakota Town Swept by Flames.

Lamoure, N. D., Aug. 2.—The entire business centre of this town was destroyed by fire early this morning. Four blocks of stores were burned, besides the county court house, from which none of the records were saved. The loss is $200,000.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Summary of the Doings in the Great Republic.

Lafayette, Ind., Aug. 2.—The great camp meeting which is yearly held on the old, historic battle field of Tippecanoe, opened to-day. The assembly will continue until the 12th, and embraces a programme of more than ordinary interest. Special trains are being run on all the railroads and thousands of worshipers come and go every day.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 2.—Congressman W. J. Bryan will leave congress, temporarily, at least, when the present congress adjourns. He will become an editor. It is announced that his friends have bought a block of stock in the Omaha Daily World-Herald, with the understanding that Bryan will have complete control. He will advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and incidentally use the sheet to promote his candidacy for the United States senate. His friends claim that if by his pen and his eloquence he can put a few free silver Democrats in the next legislature, the Populists will reward him by sending him to the senate next spring.

Minister Daly's Trip.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Minister Daly left for the Maritime Provinces to-day, partly on a holiday and partly on immigration business. He will on his return go to Manitoba and the Northwest, and will visit the Pacific Coast before returning.

Newfoundland Legislature.

St. John's Nfld., Aug. 2.—The legislature began its annual session here to-day. The principal measure that will engross the attention of the law makers will be to enact statutes providing for a series of public works in order that the unemployed now clamoring for work may become satisfied and not follow after the strange god of "Coxeyim" now threatening.

Cheap Rates to the East and Return.

The Northern Pacific railway has made a rate of $72.75 to Washington, D. C., and return, on account of the biennial session of the supreme lodge, K. of P., and $66.50 to Pittsburg, Pa., and return for the Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

Tickets good for sixty days from date of sale. A special train, with dining cars and sleepers, will leave Seattle August 18th, running through to Washington, via Pittsburg.

This gives intending passengers a rare opportunity for a cheap trip to all points east and return.

For further information call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agent N.P.R.R. Co., Victoria B. C.

SAMOAN REBELS INCREASING

Many of the King's Supporters Desert the Party and Join the Enemy.

German Naval Officers Banquetted by Rebels—Army Strongly Entrenched.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Advices received to-day from Apia, Samoa, say the civil war still drags on. The rebels are entrenched at Atula and Aana. They are well provided with provisions. The royalists are on half rations, and are content in preventing the rebels from reaching the seat of government. The action of the king's party is responsible for much of the dissatisfaction. Many of the supporters of the king are going over to the enemy. A party of two hundred rebels and Tamasese worried the government seriously by constantly appearing where least expected, burning houses and killing stragglers. The officers of the German ship Falke are on extremely cordial relations with the rebels, and feasts in their honor have been held at Laulii.

JAPAN WITHDRAWS.

Troops Leave Seoul—Chinese Cross the Corean Borders.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.—The Japanese have withdrawn their troops from Seoul. Thirty thousand Chinese soldiers have crossed the Corean frontier.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.

Tramps Carry a Dynamite Cartridge in a Box Car with Fatal Results.

Modesto, Cal., Aug. 2.—This morning about six o'clock as a special freight train going north was leaving Merced, a dynamite cartridge exploded in a box car. Three tramps were in the car, two of whom were badly injured, one having his hand blown off above the wrist. A large portion of his stomach was also blown away and severe injuries were inflicted about the head. He will likely die. The other received serious injuries about the head. The third man was not hurt. The men were taken to the county hospital here on the arrival of the train. They gave their names as Ernest Youngberg, Peter Peterson and Fred Ralsom. They claim they found the cartridge in a vacant house in Merced where they slept last night, and were going to deliver it to the conductor when it exploded.

RETURN TO WORK.

Three Hundred Pullman Strikers Go Back to Their Labor.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—About three hundred men, some of them newly hired, but the majority from the ranks of the strikers, went to work in the passenger car repair department of the Pullman works this morning. A camp of militia is stationed close alongside the shops.

CARNOT'S ASSASSIN.

He Denies Being an Anarchist and Appears Perfectly Cool.

Lyons, Aug. 2.—The trial of Caesario Santo for the murder of the late President Carnot began to-day. A great crowd of people were present. The prisoner was calm and cool. He denies being an anarchist and answers all questions with great caution and skill.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

How They Came To Be Chosen as Ornaments for Brides.

Like all familiar customs whose origin is lost in antiquity, the wearing of orange blossoms at a wedding is accounted for in various ways. Among other stories is the following pretty legend from Spain:

An African prince presented a Spanish king with a magnificent orange tree, whose creamy, waxy blossoms and wonderful fragrance excited the admiration of the whole court. Many begged in vain for a branch of the plant, but a foreign ambassador was tormented by the desire to introduce so great a curiosity to his native land. He had used ever possible means, fair or foul, to accomplish his purpose, but all his efforts coming to naught, he gave up in despair.

The fair daughter of the court gardener was loved by a young artisan, but lacked the dot which the family considered necessary in a bride. One day, chancing to break off a spray of orange blossoms, the gardener thoughtlessly gave it to his daughter. Seeing the coveted prize in the girl's hair, the wily ambassador promptly gave her a sum sufficient for the desired dowry, provided she gave him the branch and said nothing about it. Her marriage was soon celebrated, and on the way to the altar, in grateful remembrance of the source of all her happiness, she secretly broke off another bit of the lucky tree to adorn her hair.

Wether the poor court gardener lost his head in consequence of his daughter's treachery the legend does not state, but many lands now know the wonderful tree, and ever since that wedding day orange blossoms have been considered a fitting adornment for a bride.—Kate Field's Washington.

Miscellany.

There is talk in Boston about a clergyman who, at a recent dinner, drank a quart of champagne under the impression that it was apollinaris and good for his digestion.

In the dominions of the British Empire alone some eight thousand individuals vanish every year without leaving any indication as to their whereabouts or ever appearing again.

JAPANESE DENOUNCED.

Their Action in Sinking the Kow Shung Condemned by the English Press.

Russia Will Not Tolerate Any Abridgment of the Corean Territory.

Yokohama, July 31.—The following official statement of the difficulties between China and Japan has been issued by the Japanese government: Japan and China were approaching a settlement of the difficulties, when China suddenly suggested that Japan withdraw its fleet from Corea and give formal compliance with the Chinese demands by the 20th, otherwise the whole of the China forces were to land, and on sea advance upon the part of China was to be made. The Japanese regarded this as an ultimatum, but, acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposals in principle in an amended form, at the same time declaring that if threatened or a Chinese advance was made on the 20th it would be regarded as an overt act. It is conjectured that the Japanese commanders were instructed to be on the watch for Chinese warships, and, seeing the latter advancing on July 27, opened fire. The Japanese do not believe that the Kow Shung, the Chinese transport sunk by the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but that the Chinese were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charges of brutality brought against the officers and crew which sank the Chinese transport.

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Pekin, dated July 29, says: "China's attitude, heretofore conciliatory, was completely changed after the sinking of the Kow Shung. The viceroy, in an interview in Tientsin, declared that if war was once provoked China would fight to the bitter end.'

The Earl of Kimberley, minister of foreign affairs, received a dispatch this morning from Hugh Fraser, British minister in Tokyo, announcing the declaration of war. He was visited this afternoon by the Japanese minister, who personally communicated to him a similar announcement of the declaration. The government will hold a meeting within the next two days to consider the attitude of Great Britain on the Corean question. Despite the explanation of and apology of the Japanese on account of the Kow Shung affair, the greatest indignation is felt by ship owners and other persons interested in the eastern trade. They insist that the government must press Japan for ample compensation and for assurances of better faith in the future. All the stories of Japanese cruelties are regarded in shipping circles as true, and the Japanese are denounced as cowardly and bloodthirsty.

A dispatch from Yokohama states that the commander of the Japanese squadron reports that the captain of the Kow Shung desired to surrender, but was prevented by her crew and troops from doing so. The vessel which China purchased for the purpose of war from England would have been ready to sail in a few day's more and the loss of their services is expected to prove a serious check to China's plans. The declaration of war also puts in a peculiar position those English army officers who were taken recently into the China service and are now on the way to Chinese ports. The officers in question will be liable to arrest under the foreign enlistment act the moment they come within the jurisdiction of British authority in any treaty port. At the same time they will have no valid claim upon Great Britain's protection if they be caught by the Japanese.

The Standard's Chinese correspondent sends a long account of the sinking of the Kow Shung. Part of his story merely confirms what has already been reported. Other parts are as follows: After the Japanese had boarded the Kow Shung the Chinese troops were intensely excited, and threatened to kill the officers if the later followed the Naniwa as they had been ordered to do. The captain signalled this to the Naniwa. The Japanese boarded the transport again. Colonel Von Hanneken emphasized the fact that there was no war and contended that the British flag was inviolable. He also claimed the right to return to China. The boarding party departed and the Naniwa signalled to the officers to quit the Kow Shung. The captain replied that troops would not allow it. The Naniwa thereupon launched two torpedoes and delivered a Broadside. The Chinese returned the fire with field guns aboard the Kow Shung and with rifles. After fifteen discharges of the Naniwa ten-tonners the Kow Shung sank by the stern. The British flag was flying while she was sinking. The Naniwa continued the fusillade with her machine guns and lowered boats which roamed around and killed the Chinese struggling in the water. Strenuous efforts were made to destroy witnesses. Seven Englishmen, besides the ship's officers, were killed. Col. Von Hanneken arrived in Chemulpo on the 28th. He extolled the splendid behavior of the Chinese.

The Times correspondent in Chu Foo sends substantially the story as published by the Standard concerning the Kow Shung affair. After pointing to the diverse accounts of the affair, the Times says if the Japanese story that the Chung Yuen first fired a torpedo at the Naniwa is accurate, the Chinese were guilty of flagrant treachery, and what followed is explained. If the story from Chee Foo is correct the British flag was seriously outraged and a hideous massacre worthy of the most barbarous times and savage people of Asia was committed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The Russian press unanimously declares that Russia will not tolerate any abridgment of Corean territory or suspension of her independence, no mater what may be the result of the war between China and Japan, nor will she permit any interference on behalf of Great Britain or any other party if such interference conflicts with the interests of Russia. It is urged by the newspapers that military and naval measures be adopted in the Pacific and upon the frontier which will maintain the interests of Russia in the event of her being called upon to defend them.

The Russian newspapers agree that the European powers are inclined to be too active in attempting to settle the conflict between China and Japan. If a European peacemaker is needed, they say Russia's claim is paramount.

The Novoe Vremya says: "The first duty of the powers is to endeavor to localize the war in Corea."

The editors, with few exceptions, urge Russia to support China's suzerainty, but hardly conceal their opinion that Russia will benefit from such a course

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—The damage to the Chen Yuen is so great that some time must elapse before it can be fully repaired and the vessel is sent out to the scene of operations. Six Chinese transports packed with troops sailed on Monday from Chen Foo. They were convoyed by three warships.

The North China News confirms the report of fighting at Yashan. It says that the Japanese brought up for the attack every available man, almost depleting Seoul of troops. The successful defence made by the Chinese was directed by European officers.

A letter from Hankow says that the outbreak of hostilities revived all the native fanaticism of the Chinese. Foreigners are insulted openly and violence is feared. A number of heavy guns have been added to the artillery at Taku harbor in the last three days, and submarine mines have been laid in expectation of an attack from the Japanese fleet. Great alarm is felt at Taku as the people there believe that any day may bring several Japanese war vessels and a bombardment. The steam launches of the Chinese customs service are scouting along the coast to ascertain whether or not the Japanese are approaching. Their officers report that several Japanese cruisers have been seen in the gulf of Pechili. The ability of the Taku forts to withstand a bombardment is doubted. The fort works were not built to resist the fire of modern guns.

Yokohama, Aug. 1.—The Japanese government has issued the following official acount of the engagement between the Chinese and Japanese warships, which resulted in the sinking of the transport Kow Shung: "The Chinese cruisers Chihi Yuen and the Kuwanii, were observed steaming from Kasan, and a transport carrying Chinese soldiers, convoyed by the Chinese warship Tsao-Kiang was seen coming from Tokyo towards Kasan. The Japanese cruisers Akitsusu, Yoshino and Naniwa met the Chinese ships near Panto Island. The Chinese did not salute, but made warlike preparations. In order to get out of the narrow waters in which they were situated, the Japanese cruisers put to sea, whereupon the Tsao—Kiang pursued the Naniwa, which thereupon put about and steamed towards the two Chinese ships.

The Chihi Yuen and the Kuwanii, however, retreated and the Chihi Yuen hoisted the white flag above the Japanese naval ensign. The Naniwa delayed firing upon the warship and then the transport crossed the bow of the Naniwa, and the latter fired a blank shot and signalled the transport to stop. In the meantime the Chihi Yuen had approached under the Naniwa's stern, and within a distanc of 300 metres, she discharged a torpedo, which missed the Japanese warship. The Naniwa opened fire upon the Chihi Yuen, and the Yoshino joined in the action. The Chihi finally fled and was pursued. The Chinese ship, however, was not overtaken.

The second Chinese warship, the Kuwanii, had in the meantime been engaged with the Japanese cruiser Akitsusu but like the Chihi Yuen she finally fled and took refuge between the shore and a shoal. The transport carried six guns and had 100 soldiers on board. The captain of the transport surrendered but the officers of the ship refused to be taken to sea and resisted capture. The Naniwa was ultimately obliged to fire upon the transport and eventually sank her. The captain and others were rescured by the boats of the Naniwa. It was afterwards discovered that the transport was a British steamer, the Kow Shung. She had on board four chiefs of battalion and fifteen colonels of the Chinese army in addition to the soldiers referred to.

"The Japanese government, as soon as it was informed of the sinking of the British ship, expressed its regret, declaring to the charge d'affaires that if, after an inquiry into the subject had been made, Japan was shown to be in the wrong, the Japanese government was prepared to make full reparation for the loss sustained.

The naval engagement of July 25 should not have been confounded with the battle fought on July 30, nor should the Chihi Yuen, a Chinese unarmed ship of 2,300 tons, in the first encouter be confounded with the Chinese armored battle ship Chen Yuen, 7,500 tons, reported sunk in the second fight.

Shanghai, 10:30 a.m.—The Chinese minister will leave Tokio to-morrow. The light has been removed from the mouth of the Shing river. Eight Russian warships are reported to be about to sail from Vladivostock. Fifteen hundred Japanese were killed at Yashan.

London, Aug. 1.—The Standard denounces the Japanese for sinking the Kow Shung. It says: "The pretexts for the war are as flimsy as any ever advanced. If a further and a more disastrous conflict cannot be prevented, it will unquestionably be because the Japanese have resolved upon war and that nothing shall divert them from their policy."

The Standard warns the Japanese that if in the earlier stages of the fighting they carry off the honors, there is a patient and resourceful endurance about the Chinese that is likely to embarrass and tire even a more powerful foe than Japan. It advises the Japanese to awake to the probability that Europeans will interfere, saying that if the report about the Kow Shung is true Japan will also have to reckon with Great Britain, which has every reason to assert its position in the most uncompromising manner.

The Times says: "Such explanations as Japan has put forth are certainly not the sort that will diminish the indignation of China to gain the sympathy of other powers. The Japanese may have real excuses for the action of their sailors; if so, it is high time they produced them, as the world is getting anxious to know."

THREE MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Largest Fire That Has Visited Chicago Since the Conflagration of 1872.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—The flames to-night destroyed more property and in a shorter space of time than any fire which has visited Chicago since the big conflagration in 1872. Over $3,000,000 worth of lumber, electrical apparatus, cars, car wheels, castings, stove patterns, buildings and other material were consumed in a blazing furnace of over a mile and a quarter in length. The scene of the fire was what is known as the lumber district. The territory burned over was bounded by Ashland avenue on the east, the south branch of the Chicago river on the south, Blue Island avenue on the north and Roby street on the west. The fire was the worst which the department has been called on to fight in the last 22 years. There were many casualties among the firemen, four of them being severy injured and burned. The only death so far heard from was that of a boy who fell from a lumber pile in a river slip and was drowned.

Ayre's Ague Cure never fails to neutralize the poisons of malaria, and eradicate them from the system. This preparation is purely vegetable, contains no harmful ingredients, and, if taken according to directions, is warranted to cure fever and ague. Try it.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST,

"The name tells the story."

are words to express comparative degrees of merit. E. B. EDDY'S Matches are above any comparison.

The best are

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

93 in 100

The experience of 25 years in Europe and America proves that NESTLÉ'S MILK FOOD agrees with 93 out of every 100 infants. Children fed on NESTLÉ'S FOOD are remarkably exempt from Cholera Infantum and all Summer Complaints, a fact of much importance in view of the approaching heat of Summer. Send for free sample and our book "THE BABY," mentioning this paper.

Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal.

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WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

by a perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men, mind and body. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go in hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

RUPTURE

More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 20 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 183 King St. W., Toronto.

Argyle House.

We are Clearing Out the Following Lines of Goods:

A lot of Ladies' Parasols at cost price.
Ladies' Belts at cost price.
Childrens' Stockings reduced from 25c., 20c., and 15c., to 10c. a pair.
Boy's heavy ribbed Cotton Stockings reduced from 25c. to 15c.
A lot of Ladies' Jerseys at cost price.
All our stock of single width Dress Goods at cost.
Ladies' Beaded Capes below cost.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Ladies' Undervests 10c. each, Childrens' Undervests 10c. each.
Ladies' Corsets 50c. a pair.
White quilts 90c. each.
Curtain Net for long curtains, taped and scollaped, 7 yds. for $1.00.
Lace Curtains taped and scollaped 50c. a pair.
Toilet Covers, white and with colored border, 25c. each.
White Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Unbleached Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Heavy White Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Unbleached Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Canton Flannel, 14 yds. for $1.00
Glass Cloth, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Crash Toweling, 14 yds. for $1.00.
Silecia Dress Lining, 3 yds. for 25c.
Table Linen, 20c. a yard.
Brooks' Sewing Cotton, best quality, 35c. a doz.
White Checked Muslins, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Black and Colored Cashmeres, 25c. a yd.

REMNANTS

Of Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Ribbons, etc., cheaper than ever before.

J. Horner & Co.

88 DOUGLAS STREET.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets. VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS

Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS

Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for boating, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.

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CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

Real Estate.

TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 205 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level; a bargain ($650) or single lots each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of labourers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
Nanaimo, B. C.

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We are still supplying the BEST Coal and Wood in the market.

The Central Coal and Wood Yard,
Office 6 Trounce Avenue, Telephone 65.

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62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government Street.

Private entrance for Pandora Street. Business strictly confidential.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the Ship Inn Saloon, situate on portion of lot 190, Victoria City, on the corner of Johnson and Store Street in the City of Victoria, to George Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., saloon-keeper.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1894.

ROSS J. FERGUSON.

aug1-1m

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under power of sale contained in a mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in charge book Vol. II, Fol. 507, No. 13700 B, the undersigned offer for sale by tender Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 63, and Block XI, part of a re-subdivision of part of Lots two and three of section XXXVIII, Victoria District, and more particularly described in a map or plan deposited with the Registrar General under the number 452.

Tenders will be received up to August 4th next, at noon.

DALBY & CLAXTON,
64 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.,
Agents for the Mortgagees.

j19-td

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

CAROLINA POLITICS.

Governor Tillman Again Gets Into Hot Water—Some Lively Talk.

Charleston, S. C., July 31—After a union campaign meeting to-night Governor Tillman and Senator Butler met on the train going to Spartansville, and a wordy altercation resulted concerning the premature publication of an article on the dispensary question, to which reference had been made by the governor in his speech, so that when Senator Butler followed, an attempt was made by Governor Tillman's friends to howl him down. The senator sought out the governor in the Pullman car and upbraided him for bad faith.

The governor showed no inclination to adjust the matter, whereupon Senator Butler exclaimed: "I want to state that you perpetrated a deliberate fraud today. I have to tell you that these matters must be settled personally, and I'll meet you anywhere. You know where to find me."

Gov. Tillman—I know.

Senator Butler—You know you put these hoodlums up to howling me down, and you know you perpetrated a damned lie when you did so.

Cal Claughman interjected, "Yes, he is a liar, —— —— him," and with this he made a move towards his hip pocket. He was crowded to one side in the commotion.

Gov. Tillman at this juncture arose and said: "Now General Butler, you are old and one legged."

Gen. Butler—And you are one eyed, Tillman. That don't hurt my physical powers. You know I am not afraid of you."

Tillman—I don't suppose you are, but you can find me at any time.

Gen. Butler made some reference to blackguards howling at him.

Gov. Tillman promptly replied, shaking his finger in Butler's face: "Yes, blackguards have full sway in this state now, and you are one of those —— —— who helped to enact the anti-duelling law about fifteen years ago, and a gentleman cannot obtain satisfaction for an insult. I am not afraid."

Butler—That don't make any difference. I'll meet you anywhere and in any way.

The two principals kept up a fire for a minute or so, when Gen. Butler said he did not intend to stand any more insults about not paying his debts, and when Governor Tillman had anything to say he knew where to find him.

"You made reference to my debts," said Gen. Butler, and I will say that I've heard that you have not paid that $16,000 mortgage."

Tillman—Why did you not state that on the stage?

Butler—Because I did not choose to.

Tillman—You know it is not true. It is a lie.

Butler—I just want to repeat to you not to presume on my age or infirmities, and tell you that I will meet you at any place or any time.

Tillman—I'm simply defending myself. You have been making insinuations in the newspapers, and I'm tired of your attacks.

Butler—I want you to understand my position. I have not insinuated anything about you. Why don't you deny what I charged and not go into personalities? When you want to fight say so.

Tillman—I don't want to fight you.

Butler—Well, refrain from making any personal remarks about me.

Tillman—You have no right to make any insinuations as to my public life.

Butler—I don't make any insinuations. There's no use talking any more. When you have anything to say come to me first.

Gen. Butler again referred to the howling which occurred at the meeting, whereupon Governor Tillman replied: "You know I had no more to do with that than you did."

Gen. Butler—I want it understood that I am going to have my free speech if I have to fight for it. But do not put those —— —— hoodlums on me.

By this time Conductor Hawkins appealed to them to be quiet, as he would lose his job if he permitted such things to go on in his car. Thereupon the altercation ceased.

CABLE NEWS.

Anarchists Arrested — Parliamentary Farmers' Friends in England.

Paris, July 31.—The current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains an account of an interview had by Jules Simon with the German emperor in Berlin in 1890, when M. Simon was attending the international conference on social question. M. Simon, in alluding to the probability of war between France and Germany, said that the majority of the French were for peace. The emperor, speaking with entire impartiality, replied: "Your army has worked and has made great progress. It is ready. If by some, at present apparently impossible event it should find itself in the field against the German army, nobody could foretell the results of battles. That is why I regard as a fool, or as a criminal, anyone who seeks to push the two peoples into war."

Rome, July 31.—The ministry has decided to raise the state of siege in Sicily and the necessary decree will soon be issued. General Mosa de Deliverano, who was appointed governor of Sicily when the state of siege was proclaimed, will be rewarded for his services with a decoration and will be given command of the Sixth army corps, with headquarters at Bologna.

Enrico Luchesi, a laborer, who is known as a dangerous anarchist, has been arrested as the murderer of Editor Banui, in Leghorn. He was confronted by witnesses and fully identified as the murderer.

Paris, July 31.—The mayor of Marseilles officially denies that cholera is epidemic there. He says: "The death rate is no higher now than it has been for two years, and quarantine against the city is unjustifiable."

London, July 31.—Lord Winchelsea, preaching at a meeting of the Agricultural Union to-day, said that 156 parliamentary candidates in the coming general election were pledged to support the organization. This, he said, promised a strong party in the house of commons, independent of ordinary party lines, and caring solely for the farming interests.

Paris, Aug. 1.—M. Dubreuil, who will conduct the defence of Caesario, the murderer of President Carnot, visited his client in prison to-day. Subsequently he said that he had not the slightest hopes of saving Caesario's head. The grief and resentment in Lyons were so strong that it was foolishness to expect a local jury even to find extenuating circumstances. M. Dubreuil regards Caesario as mentally unbalanced, although not sufficiently so to render him irresponsible.

London, Aug. 1.—Professor Johnston, president of the Suffolk colonial college, where twenty-eight students are training for farm life in Canda, has in today's newspapers a letter strongly denouncing Col. Denison's recent utterances against the United States. He says: "The stirring up of ill will between two countries so situated as the United States and Canada must be lamentable in the extreme. The only right and prudent course is to foster the firm friendship which is steadily increasing between the English speaking peoples of the world.

STREET DANCERS IN CHICAGO

How the Little Ones Earn Money to Support Their Elders.

Prettily-dressed children listened to the strains of the 'cello, stared a bit at the dancer as she sprawled in the street, then turned to their play again or wandered, arm in arm, along the beautiful drive by the lake shore.

It was not a promising place for pennies, and the groupe—two boys and five girls, Italians—made their way farther toward Clark street.

A car has stopped at a crossing; at the corner is a saloon. The song is started again, the shuffle, the split, and the urchins glide in and out among the onlookers. Men give nickles. Women hide their faces from the dance and the solicitation. Looks, various kinds, are directed toward the dancer. She is careless alike to them all. She wants money—money.

Again and again is the scene enacted, with small variation. Toward the west the groupe travels.

A stop is made. Under the flare of the electric light the money is counted. Not enough. With feet weighted and heavy limbs, the grotesque thing is resumed, repeated. With difficulty the small creature rises from the ground.

It is now ten o'clock and the tide of travel lessons along the streets.

Is it enough? Each penny is again counted. Each has a store of them. They fight. There is a dispute. The elder boy plants a kick that settles the question. They go on with lagging, weary steps, to their home. It is on the same street as is that of the people by the lake shore. The street—Ohio—runs east and west, and, though short, represents the two ends of society.

Before an unpainted shell, two stories in height with a basement, the group stops for an instant.

A tallow candle lights the interior of a part of the cellar. Within a room 16 by 20 feet three mattresses are spread on the floor. Without covering, partly dressed, men and women alike, occupy these. A wooden cradel, a crazy table whereon the tallow dip, stuck in the neck of a bottle, stands; two wooden chairs, a tub, a scattered deck of cards, and a small cook stove constitute the furnishings. Down the steps, greasy and slippery with accumulated filth, stumbles half the group.

At the noise the sleepers half waken; a hag, old, shriveled, with fierce eyes and snake like locks, eagerly opens the door. A question. Simultaneously dropping to the floor and drawing out from their hiding places the money, the children are asleep, as though in a drunken stupor.

By the light of the candle the silver and copper is counted; with a snarl it is placed in the yellow old creature's bosom; one glance about and at the open window, the light is snuffed out, and only the snores of the sleepers and the emanation of an odor that is sickening remain of the picture within.

Seven seperate families, of no kith, or kin to each other, call this place home. Each has a few feet upon the floor at night, each pays rent for the same.

The sole income and support of the whole number comes from the children who go upon the streets begging.

A flight of stairs leads to the upper story. In the back room with her "son"—the 'cello player—has her abode. There is a boarder—two of them—in the shape of a man and his "son." They all occupy the same room; the "sons" supporting the lady and her boarder.

In a small room, scarcely more than a closet, opening from this one, a sick baby moans by the side of a woman in a drunken stupor. With a curse, muttering in her sleep, one fat arm is thrown across the child's abdomen. Its peaked face assumes a bluish color.

The little street dancer pulls the woman by the sleeve; violently with all her strength she tugs at the mass of flesh until the babe is released.

With bleary eyes staring, the wretch half awakens.

"Have they been back? Have you got the money?"

The pile is put in her hand. With a grunt it is pushed under the head of the bed, a blink or two of the red orbs, and the dancer is alone; her mother has gone to sleep again.

Carrying the small oil lamp in her hand she goes to the cupboard built in the wall. A swarm of flies buzz about as the door is opened. A bit of tainted meat is there and half loaf of rye bread. Neither is touched. Removing her dress, it is rolled together and, with her head upon that for a pillow, on the bare floor, the weary eyes closes and the dancer, too, sleeps.

A day laborer, with a huge bull-dog as a companion, occupies one room of this building.

"I am able to earn," said he, "by hard work $1 or $1.50 a day. Every one of those children brings home not less than $2 a day.

"Spent for food? Not much. They are off by half-past four or five in the morning to get that from the big hotels. It goes for drink and gaming—that's where it goes.

"There are 20 families in this house, every room except mine being occupied by them, and to my certain knowledge not one adult member has any sort of work or pretense of occupation.

"Those children, poor little devils, keep them all going. Sometimes they do not return all night. Sometimes they come creeping in after midnight.

"The cause? They come when they've got the money. They know enough for that.

"Some times I've got up in the morning and stumbled over 'em lying down under the steps there in the cellar. Too dead tired to climb the stairs, and the air down in the basement there would kill anybody but them folks. I've seen it lift yellow like steam from a washtub some nights."

"Do these children belong to these people?"

"Belong to 'em? Oh, yes, they belong to 'em—body and soul. Whether they are their own flesh and blood, that I cannot say."

And not another word was forthcoming.

A MAD EMPRESS DYING.

Unhappy Charlotte Expected to Live but a Short Time.

It was a melancholy day for the members of the royal family of Belgium on June 7th, when they made their annual official pilgrimage to the Chateau de Bouchout, near the village of Meysese, to present their "best wishes" to the unhappy Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico. It was the 54th anniversary of her birth. Her condition since that day, too, has continued to grow worse, so that it is believed the princess is soon to be relieved by death from her sufferings.

Until a short time ago, she had at least moments when she appeared to be herself and understand in part, at least, what was said to her. These moments came most frequently in the presence of her sister-in-law, the queen, for whom she always manifested a deep love. Few persons are allowed near her, in fact, as the presence of one whom she does not like or who is unknown to her always makes her tremble and thus increases her sufferings. But she had always welcomed the queen, whose presence had a soothing effect upon her.

But when Her Majesty approached her on the birthday anniversary mentioned the ex-empress looked upon her with stony eyes, from which no ray of intelligence passed. Even the announcement a few days ago that her favorite niece, Princess Josephine, had been married had no effect whatever upon her. She did not realize the meaning of the words spoken. Until recently she played daily upon her piano, and her improvisations at times were beautiful—the fancies of a mad brain. But now she has no interest in music. She is growing weaker daily, and the end of her suffering is not thought to be far distant. She cares little for dress now, while for years she was fond of decking herself in brilliant colors and wearing beautiful costumes. Daily, among other things, a new pair of white gloves had to be laid on her dressing table, but these she now never draws over her shapely hands. She has given up her walks, and remains in her room day after day, mostly stretched out on her bed, her eyes haggard and her face thin and pale.

The people of Belgium have taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the Princess Charlotte, as they always call her, ignoring the title of empress, in the 27 years since the loss of her reason. There is a tradition or belief in Belgium that her condition is due to a drink made from a plant in Mexico, administered to her by her enemies in the land over which her husband ruled for so short a time. The plant, it is said, caused the loss of reason and gradual death.

But there are other ways of explaining the lamentable affliction of the once ambitious and lovely woman. The exciting incidents through which she passed, the humiliations which she suffered, the violent emotions which she felt, the thought of her husband—all tended to shake her reason.

It was on her return from St. Cloud, where Napoleon III. had received her, that the first mad symptoms manifested themselves. He then had finally announced that he would do nothing for her, and was to recall the French troops from Mexico, advising Maximilian to give up an impossible struggle and return to Europe. She left Napoleon in despair, and arriving at the Grand Hotel in Paris she had an attack of insanity. "Go away, you miserable wretches, go away," she cried to Messrs. Castillo and De Valle, her favorites among her husband's councillors, who had accompanied her on her mission.

A little later she made her pilgrimage to Rome to see the Pope and beg his intercession with the Mexican clergy, as a last resort. Falling on her knees before His Holiness, she cried: "St. Peter, issue a bull, I beg you, to all Christians, condemning those who wish to imprison me."

The political part which she had wished to play ended in that supplication. She shut herself up soon after in the Chateau Miramir, and later she was transported to Belgium, where she was confined at first in the castle of Tecvueren and still later in the Chateau Bouchout, where she is to-day.

It is uncertain whether she ever knew the real end of Maximilian. At least, for years she has believed that he still lives as a prisoner in Mexico. Only a few months ago she wrote letters to all the sovereigns of Europe, demanding their aid in his behalf.—New York Tribune.

During the dog-day season, the drain of nervous and vital energy may be counteracted by the use of Ayre's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood it acts as a superb corrective tonic, and enables the system to defy malarial and other climatic influences.

Of course you have heard of MASTIFF PLUG CUT, but have you tried it yourself? It is making new friends every day, indeed it disappoints nobody. It is always even better than people expect.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

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DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,
Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders
KINGDON TRADE MARK
SOLE MAKERS OF
Kingdon's Patent Machinery,
—FOR—
STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE
First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.
Write for catalogue and price list.

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Now Ready. Remit 10 CENTS to this office, together with Coupon, which will be found in another part of this paper, and secure this valuable and handsome work.

It surpasses anything of the kind yet issued, and will insure the possessor a thorough knowledge of our country.

Issued Weekly. One part per week for twenty-six consecutive weeks.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE SEVEN.

BY MAIL 12 CENTS.

THE TIMES, VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF.

Pursuant to "Execution Against Lands Act, 1874."

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

John W. Mellor, Plaintiff; John W. Carter, Defendant.

In obedience to a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, on the 18th day of June, 1894, and to me directed in the above named suit for the sum of $954.94, and $3.50 for costs of execution, etc., together with interest on the said sum at six per centum per annum from the 19th day of May, 1894, besides Sheriff's poundage, fees, and other expenses of this execution, I have seized and will sell at public auction in front of my office, Court House, Bastion St., Victoria, on Friday, 17th day of August, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, the interest of the said John W. Carter in the lands as described in this advertisement or sufficient thereof to satisfy the said judgment and expenses.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise description of property.	Estate or Interest.
Victoria City.	Lot 81, situate in Rae Street.	Two-story house and out-houses; assessed value, $3,200.	Estate in fee, subject to incumbrances.
	Lot 90, Kane St.	Two-story house and out-houses; assessed value, $2,000.	

When to be sold.	Where to be sold.
Friday, August 17th, 1894.	At the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Bastion street, Victoria.

J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.
Victoria, B. C., 25th July, 1894.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, Victoria, 25th day of July, 1894, 12:10 o'clock p.m.

I hereby certify as follows:

1. That, excepting judgments (if any), the following are the only charges registered or applied for against lots 81 and 90, Victoria City, the title to which is registered in the name of J. W. Carter, viz:

Against part of lot 81 and lot 90, Victoria City:

19th January, 1891.—J. W. Carter to Henry P. Bell, mortgage in fee to secure payment of the sum of $4,500 on (or before) the 19th January, 1894, and interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, as therein mentioned. (Registered in Charge Book, Vol. 9, Fol. 466, No. 9,052B.)

Against part (60x30 ft.) of lot 81, Victoria City:

23rd July, 1892.—John William Carter to the North British-Canadian Investment Company, Limited, mortgage in fee to secure payment of the sum of $1,500 on or [illegible] days after date, and interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. (Registered in C. B., Vol. 11, Fol. 175, No. 13,021B.)

2. That the following judgments appear registered against all the real estate of John William Carter, viz:

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained 17th May, 1894, by George Philip Weller, Charles Weller, Otto Weller, and Joseph William Weller, carrying on business at Victoria, B. C., under the firm name and style of Weller Bros., against John William Carter for $192.86 debt, and $56.41 costs. Registered 17th May, 1894, at 12:30 p.m., No. 299.

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained 28th May, 1894, by Henry Timothy Plett against John William Carter for $210 debt, and $31.57 costs. Registered the 28th May, 1894, at 12:40 p.m., No. 306.

3. That the following judgment appears registered against all the real estate of John W. Carter, viz:

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained by Jno. W. Mellor against John W. Carter the 19th May, 1894, for $970.44 debt, and $25 costs, and registered 19th May, 1894, at 12:20 p.m., No. 301.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.
SHERIFF McMILLAN,
Victoria, B. C. jly26

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

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ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES

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VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Coll., Member Ont. Vet. asc. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 104 Johnson Street. Telephone 135; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

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JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. feaud

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DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynoecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 84 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

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PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 78 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice, Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery or Lombard's Music Store.

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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Bell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open every day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fel3 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.B. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON,
1-19 Scribe E.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH Secretary.

QUEENS MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 148.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. HUMBER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process),
Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.
All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver, B.C.
All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. je21

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fel3 s.m.t&w 1y

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
88½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New main spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

NOTICE.

The Law Society of British Columbia will receive applications for the office of Law Reporter on or before the 4th day of August, 1894.
J. P. WALLS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHAMPIONSHIP
Lacrosse Match
WESTMINSTER
Vs. VICTORIA.
Saturday, 4th of August
...ON...
Caledonia Grounds.

Ball faced at 3 p.m. Concert by the B. C.R.G.A. Band commencing at 2:30 p.m.
Admission 50 cents, Ladies 25 cents. Grand Stand, 25 cents. a1-3t

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

FARMER'S CONVENTION.

The quarterly meeting of the Directors of Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Agassiz on Friday, August 10, at 5 p.m.

The Dairymen's Association will meet at same place at close of Fruit Growers' meeting.

Saturday, August 11, will be a field day on the Experimental Farm. Agricultural questions will be discussed on Friday and Saturday evenings.

All interested are invited. Cheap rates of fare are being secured.

Further particulars from
A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Secretary.
Vancouver, July 25.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Housekeeper; widow, without encumbrances preferred. Address L, this Times office. jy17-tf

WANTED—Pleasing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. m7-3m

WANTED—A house to rent at $15; must be situated near centre of city, or near car line. Send particulars to "Thomas," Times office. jy24

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Three cushion tire Rudge Bicycles; or to rent. C. A. Godson, 154 Broad street. a1-tf

FOR SALE—Several horses. Apply at 127 Douglas street. jly30-tf

TO LET.

TO LET—Cosy cottage, South Turner St.; five rooms; bath; garden. Apply Skene Lowe, 45 Carr street. a1-tf

TO LET—A well furnished seven-roomed house on car line. Apply between 12 and 2 at 63 Superior street. jly25-tf

FIRST CLASS, well-furnished rooms to let, and housekeeping accommodation at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St. jy16

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

MISCELLANEOUS

A GOLD MINE in this adv. for you. Send at once. Your name neatly printed on 12 lovely cards (hidden name), 1 package comic acquaintance cards, dictionary of dreams, songs, recipes and sheet of scraps for 15 cents. Salem Card Co., Yarmouth, N. S. j28-1m

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 87 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

The Daily Times.

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

The many facts in regard to tuberculosis in cattle now coming to public notice are not at all pleasant. One conclusion to be drawn is that the disease is much more prevalent among cattle than has been generally supposed, and another is that it may very readily be transmitted to human beings, through the mediums of the milk and the meat. How much of the dread disease commonly called consumption has thus been caused it would be hard to say. In Vancouver and its vicinity at the present time unpleasant discoveries are being made in regard to this plague. At the last meeting of Vancouver council a letter was read from Mr. Anderson, of the agricultural department, calling attention "to the existence of tubercular disease among cattle and specifying cases on Lulu and Sea islands, referred to in the report of Provincial Veterinary Hickinbotham, in which cows' udders were a mass of disease." Dr. Thomas, city medical health officer, also wrote, "calling attention to the fact that there are at present a considerable number of cases of tuberculosis among stock from which the milk supply of Vancouver is drawn; the disease being tuberculosis he considers it imperative for all consumers to scald milk before using it so as to destroy all germs." Scalding is an easy and effectual precaution in the case of milk, but cream and butter, through which germs may also be transmitted, cannot be thus treated. The only sure method of removing all danger is to kill off the infected animals and see that no more of their products are used. The World gives the following account of the steps taken towards this end in the vicinity of Vancouver:

Dr. Hickingbotham, provincial inspector of live stock, has entered upon a vigorous inspection of cattle especially, in this vicinity, the result being that he has already destroyed a number of dairy cattle about whose condition there can be no doubt. He has begun at the west and will continue his work eastwards. Yesterday he made an inspection of three herds on Lulu and Sea islands and discovered the distemper to an alarming extent in each herd. In one a valuable Holstein, amongst the best in the province, one cow, a prime animal, and a splendid milker, costing her owner a short time since $150, was killed and a post mortem made, when it was discovered that she had been afflicted with the fell malady, and that it must have been present in her system for some time. There is no cure that we are aware of for tuberculosis. It is as contagious as is smallpox, or any other malady that becomes epidemic, either in the human family or the brute creation. We are pleased to learn that many in the districts where the disease is known to exist are determined upon stamping it out, no matter what the cost or the consequences may be. Their desire now is to be able to boast of a clean bill of health for their herds—or whatever is left of them.

The determination of the authorities to stamp out the disease and the readiness of the cattle owners to assist are equally to be commended. Another instructive set of facts in connection with this unpleasant subject is furnished by a Winnipeg contemporary's interview with Prof. Saunders, who has been investigating the recent outbreak of tuberculosis on the Dominion experimental farm at Brandon. The results of the investigation are thus summarized:

Early in the season four of the cattle had been ordered to be isolated on receipt of information from Superintendent Bedford that tuberculosis was suspected. On testing these animals it was found that three were diseased and that one animal was in a healthy condition. Before he left Ottawa he was instructed to make a thorough test of all the arrivals on the farm and stamp out the disease, destroying those affected. Hence all the arrivals at the Brandon farm were carefully tested, and the result was a surprise to the professor, Mr. Bedford and the attending veterinaries. Some of the most apparently healthy and vigorous animals gave characteristic reaction after the injection of tubercolin, and on post mortem examination the disease was found in each case, but in many instances in its earliest stages, thus confirming the reliability of the tubercolin test. Twenty-one animals were destroyed, nine of which were bred in Manitoba and twelve in Ontario. Nineteen were purebred cattle and two were grades. A calf four days from one of the grade cows was also destroyed as a precautionary measure against epidemic.

Tubercolin, it may be explained, is the lymph devised by the famous Dr. Koch, of Berlin, which created so great an interest as a possible cure for tuberculosis. Though his lymph has not proved a success in the line of cure, it has proved a sure means of detecting the presence of tuberculosis; its injection never fails to produce the characteristic reaction when the disease in any stage has obtained a foothold. Supplies of the lymph can be easily procured from Germany, and it should be kept on hand by the agricultural authorities everywhere for the purpose of detection.

We do not know that any signs of tuberculosis have been found among the cows from which Victoria's milk supply is drawn; but it is patent that the safeguard of inspection should not be neglected. Milk has been shown to be a fruitful producer of disease, and for the protection of the public health the source of supply should be kept free from dirt of all sorts and from disease.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Globe thus summarizes the results of the late session at Ottawa:

Curran bridges, estimated cost, $122,000; government commission's estimate of reasonable cost, $160,000; actual cost, $430,325, of which $394,000 has been paid.

Sheik's island dam, Cornwall canal, original contract cancelled and another given, without tenders being asked for, to a different firm of contractors; loss to the country, more than $125,000.

Little Rapids lock and dam, estimated cost, $44,000; actual cost, $260,000, and unpaid claims amounting to another $90,000; no traffic and no receipts from the work.

Tay canal, original estimate, $132,660; actual cost, $476,128; annual expenditure on it, $2,600; revenue, $135.

St. Charles branch, Intercolonial railway, fourteen miles in length, estimated total cost between $130,000 and $140,000; actual cost, $1,750,000, besides some unpaid claims.

Subsidies to railways, old and new, $4,000,000.

Fast Atlantic steamship service, $750,000 a year for twenty years.

Drawback of customs duties to Canadian Pacific railway on iron and steel for substitution of bridges for bridges of original construction, which may reach anywhere up to a million dollars.

French treaty, by which $150,000 a year of customs duties are thrown off, while France throws off $30,000 of duties from Canadian exports.

The Patrons of Industry believe in strict discipline in political matters, as the following dispatch from Woodstock shows: "At a recent meeting of the lodge of Patrons of Industry at Falden's Corners two members were blackballed and expelled from the order. The charge preferred against them was that of voting for and working in the interests of Dr. McKay, M. P. P., in the recent election. Failing to comply with the request of the lodge that in future they would support and vote for the candidate of the Patrons, they were expelled."

A popular London clergyman lately preached a sermon on Altruism. Whereupon a remonstrance was addressed to him by a devout member of the congregation that he ought not to introduce such topics into the pulpit, for, after a diligent search, the correspondent had been unable to find any mention of the word "Altruism," either in the Bible or in the prayer book.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Agriculture will be taught in future in the Manitoba schools.

Jno. Tanton, aged 65, for many years a leading produce merchant of London, is dead.

The Liberal club of Winnipeg are preparing for a reception to Hon. W. Laurier.

A. F. Eden resigned the position of manager of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Co.

Archbishop Lewis has received a cablegram from Mr. Wills, declining the position of provost of Trinity College, Toronto.

The C. P. R. station on Queen street, Woodstock, was broken open and the safe blown open and its contents, some $250, stolen.

James Carling, of the Steel Bros. Seed Co., Toronto, and his wife were drowned near Sturgeon Point while returning from a fishing excursion.

To meet the cut in steerage rates between New York and Liverpool the Dominion, Beaver and Allan lines have decided to reduce the rate to $15.

The Montreal liquor men are moving to organize themselves into a society similar to the Dominion Alliance, their object being to fight the latter.

A Michigan Central railway train at Fletcher struck a carriage containing two colored women, Mrs. Simpson and her daughter-in-law. The elder lady was killed instantly. The other woman died within a few hours.

Bill Powdey, the most notorious confidence man and gambler in America, and a pal, who gave his name as Geo. Giles, both of whom had been following Coog & Wilby's circus, were arrested at Galt and taken to Walkerton, where they are wanted on a charge of stealing.

The managers of the National Premium Life companies met in Toronto and organized an association which will be known as the Mutual Life Underwriters Association of Canada. The object of the association is the advancement of legitimate assessment insurance in Canada.

Capt. Miller, of the steamer Empire State, for an infraction of the Sunday observance act, by stopping his boat and taking passengers from Brockville on Sunday was fined $140. It is likely the judgment will be appealed against by the Thousand Island Steamboat Co., the owners of the boat.

Some weeks ago a young fellow giving his name as Clarence Wilmot and his native place as Savanah, arrived in Montreal and managing to obtain the extree into Montreal society he soon cut a dashing figure. A few days ago Wilmot announced to his friends that he intended to marry Miss Marler, of Three Rivers, and proposed to do it in grand style. He chartered the R. & O. steamer Canada and issued over 300 invitations for the trip down the river, which was to have taken place the other evening. Great preparations were made for the trip. Champagne galore was ordered and many prominent people were to be present. Soon it was found out that Wilmot had disappeared and investigation showed no such person in Three Rivers as Miss Marler.

C. R. Hosmer, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph Co., being interviewed, pointed out the serious position that Japan occupied telegraphically, being dependant for an outlet through China and Russia. He says that sufficient financial progress had been made in 1891 for laying a cable from Vancouver to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, and that if the Japanese government had taken any interest in the matter the cable would now be in operation, and might be the means, during the war alone, of saving Japan more than the cost of laying, which was estimated at about four million dollars. He believes that this war will lead to a complication which will result in the speedy laying of the Pacific cable, either to Japan or China and Australia, as this route appears the only safe outlet for eastern countries in case of war.

A somewhat odd circumstance occurred with regard to the Kingston election. Dr. Smyth was declared elected on a recount by one of a majority. A young man, who was only 20 years of age, having voted, and who considered that his vote placed Dr. Smyth at the head of the poll, was so elated over the matter that he wrote particulars to his sister, who was on a visit to London. The affair was treated as a huge joke, and the sister, on getting the letter, told the story to the people of the house where she was visiting. One of these happened to be a very good Grit, and on the following morning, as in duty bound, at once communicated the information to his party manager in London, who in turn forwarded the same to Kingston. It is said that the statement is quite correct, it having been since verified that the young man cast his vote, and that he was not then of age. A scrutiny may therefore be said to start with an even race.

Mason's Jam Jars,
At Russell & McDonald's, opposite the Iron Church, Douglas street.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. ttu&w

THEY RUINED NAPOLEON.

Talleyrand and Fouche Responsible for the Emperor's Fall.

Baron de Meneval, who was Napoleon's secretary and whose memoirs have just been published, does not intend that Talleyrand shall have any more glory than his due.

"I cannot speak of M. de Talleyrand without expressing my surprise at the way in which his friends and those who have echoed them attributed to him a large part of the direction of Napoleon's politics," he writes. "His greatest skill lay in his savoir faire, in the way of intrigue and in the way of hiding his secret dislikes. He always sheltered himself behind some great capacity, so as to rise in its shade and found his reputation. First of all, behind Mirabeau, and then behind Napoleon. * * * * The secret of the superiority attributed to him by his contemporaries dwells, above all, in the prestige of the great diplomatic transactions of the consulate and the empire, in which he was the keen and intelligent agent, in the long career of public honors in which he knew how to maintain himself, and, finally, in the art of resuming in witty or sententious sayings the gravest and most important questions.

How often have I been present at the ordinary weekly work which this minister had with the first consul or emperor, when he was at the head of the department of exterior relations. Napoleon used to read the dispatches which his minister handed to him, and would speak in detail about the matters contained therein. M. de Talleyrand appeared to listen to him with attention, but I rarely heard him express his own opinions, and, in a general rule, he used to answer in monosyllables. Was this circumspection on his part, or was it a wish to clearly understand the emperor's views before expressing himself on the subject? When the conversation was drawing to a close, it would sometimes happen that Napoleon would be summoned elsewhere to an audience which he had to give. He would then leave M. de Talleyrand, saying: 'You have quite understood; make a summary of what I have said on the paper. I shall come back.' And, as a matter of fact, he would return an hour or two later, but M. de Talleyrand had nothing written.

"Then Napoleon, without appearing surprised and without making any complaint, would collect the papers on the table and dictate at great length what had to be written in answer. He would then charge his minister to take away what he had written from dictation and make a fair copy of it. It would be sometimes myself who wrote from his dictation. M. de Talleyrand on his return home would summon his heads of departments and set them to work. It sometimes happened that I found him in the morning lying in a little room in which two or three of his writers, standing up before a Touchin writing table, were giving the last touches to a report which M. de Talleyrand was to carry to Napoleon, and which he would afterwards patiently copy out in his own writing. Although this minister was incurably lazy, he spared no pains to prevent any loss of his reputation for skill and discretion."

Walking one day with the emperor in the private garden which adjoined his cabinet, just before the beginning of the end, he told Meneval that he counted on his secretary to follow him. "I had no other intention. As I needed a little time to put my affairs in order, I asked him where I was to meet him. He told me that his first intention was to go to America, but as there were some obstacles in the way of the realization of his plan, he intended to go and live in England, and added that he meant to insist on the rights which were enjoyed by every English citizen."

Meneval attributes Napoleon's downfall to two men.

"Two men," he says, "or rather two evil genii, had attached themselves to Napoleon's fortunes; everybody will know that I am referring to Fouche and Talleyrand.

"Talleyrand, the last representative of the grand seigneurs of former times, supple, insinuating, prudent to excess, always master of himself, without any conscience, grown grey in political perfidies and selling his influence to the enemy, surrounded his hidden intrigues with mystery.

"Fouche, the former fiery demagogue who had exchanged the red cap for a ducal coronet, a foolhardy marplot, who needed intrigue as he needed air to breathe, falling in his own pitfalls, was less secret in his manoeuvres. Napoleon despised him, because of his political immorality, but made use of him because he was convinced, I do not know for what reason, that he was necessary to him."

BRAZILIAN UPRISING IMMINENT

Scheme to Abduct the President-Elect—Arbitrary Arrests.

New York, Aug. 2.—A special from Rio de Janeiro says: "A plan to abduct or assassinate Dr. Prudente Jose de Morales has been discovered. The object of the conspiracy was to prevent his entering upon the duties of the presidency of the republic of Brazil, to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority during the closing days of the rebellion. There is dissatisfaction throughout the country, particularly in this city and state. The police are making arbitrary arrests and an uprising is imminent.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds. Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—Carter House billiard and pool parlors, Duck Building, Broad street. tf.

—City Clerk Dowler has issued a call for tenders for engines, boilers, dynamos and lamps for the new electric light station.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—While the harbor was being dragged for the body of Alfred Bland, the telegraph cable was damaged and had to be repaired yesterday.

—The ship Benmore sailed last evening for Adelaide, South Australia. She took 1,093,747 feet of lumber, valued at $12,000, from the Sayward mills.

—At the meeting of the local union of the Y. P. S., held in Y. M. C. A. hall last night, arrangements were made for an open meeting of all the societies to be held on August 8th in the Centennial Methodist Church, Gorge road.

—Through Winnett, & Cooper, agents for Henry F. Gable, New York, John Leahy has purchased the old Bunster brewery property on Johnson street, between Douglas and Blanchard streets. The price paid is aid to have been $10,000.

—The Y. M. C. A. is again resuming its former shape. The new heater for the baths, which has been so long delayed, is again in place, and the members can now enjoy baths on Tuesday afternoons and all day on Saturdays. Saturday evenig concerts are also promised at an early date in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., elected the following officers at its meeting last evening: W. Sinclair, C. T.; Miss Gilchrist, C. T.; Mr. Watts, Sec.; Rev. Mr. Turner, chap.; Miss Townsend, treas.; G. Mitchell, F. S.; Mr. Garvey, marshal; Annie Eccersley, guard; Mr. Durham, sentinel; E. Morrison, S. J. T.; Miss Grahame, pianist; Mr. Watts, reporter, and Miss Hall, P. C. T.

—The picnic at Sidney yesterday of St. James' church Sunday school was a very enjoyable affair. Fully three hundred people, most of whom went out on the mornig train, participated. A nice spot was selected for the picnic, and the day was passed with bathing and other sports. During the afternoon the contents of the many baskets were dispatched. The merry party returned to the city about 8 o'clock in the evening, delighted with the day's outing.

—Michael Dowdall, the well known teamster, was quite seriously injured by a runaway last evening. He was driving up View street when his horse ran away, and at the corner of Quadra he was thrown out. He struck on his head and was unconscious when picked up. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital and medical aid summoned. He was made as comfortable as possible, and it is hoped that no serious results will ensue.

—Victoria theatre-goers, by failing to attend the Victoria theatre last night, missed one of the best performances that has been presented for some time. A great deal had been said about "In Society" which prevented a large audience from being present, but there is nothing in the play that the ordinary attendant at the theatre could complain of. Both Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew had better opportunities of displaying their talent in last evening's performance than they had in "The Ironmaster." This was particularly the case in the second act, when Franeine de Riverolles (Mrs. Potter) explains to her husband (Mr. Bellew) her experiences in following him to the bal masque. The stars were well supported, and on the whole the play was very pleasing. The company close their engagement this evening, presenting "Camille."

—The annual general meeting of the W. C. T. U. held last night at Temperance hall was attended by a very large number, including members and friends of that energetic useful organization. The president and officers and Rev. W. L. Clay occupied seats on the platform. Mrs. Gordon Grant, the president, in her opening address stated that the membership of the union was 150, and that while during the past year there had been much to discourage the union there had also been much that was very encouraging, and they looked to the future with feelings of a most hopeful kind. Mrs. Gould, secretary, read her annual report which included a synopsis of the work of the different departments. Then the financial report was read and after that Mrs. McCready sang a solo. An address by Rev. W. L. Clay was next in order. He spoke on the temperance topic, holding among other things that it was impossible to control the liquor traffic and urging prohibition as the only remedy for the existing evils. The singing of the temperance doxology closed the meeting.

—After the meeting of Princess Alexandria lodge No. 18, Daughters of England, to-night there will be a social and concert. Messrs. Rowlands and Wolff, Mrs. Rowlands and Miss Wolff will participate in the concert. During the evening ice cream and other refreshments will be served.

—Family scales at McLennan & McFeely's. *

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—We can recommend the "Mason" fruit jar as thoroughly reliable. Weiler Bros. *

—Last shipment of James Island red currants at 6 cents per pound at R. Beauchamp's, Yates street. *

—Some very pretty Japanese crepes to hand, new designs and colors. Our lady patrons will be glad to hear the news. Weiler Bros.

—A private dispatch received in this city last evening from New Westminster stated that the salmon run had commenced in earnest. The salmon were passing Ladner's Landing in large numbers.

—The new Methodist church at South Saanich will be opened on Sunday, August 12th. Rev. Joseph Hall will conduct services in the afternoon and evening. On the following Wednesday evening a public meeting and concert will be held, when adresses will be delivered and a musical programme rendered. Rev. Mr. Ashton is the incumbent of the new church.

—The Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of America, together with stations in Asia, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific ocean, for the year 1895, published by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, are now ready for issue, and copies can be obtained at the agencies of the survey in this city, or by addressing the office of the survey at Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents.

—D. Emmons, the retiring deputy collector at Unalaska who arrived here on the Willamette, came south to place an immense deposit of sulphur which he discovered near Unalaska while prospecting several months ago. It is claimed that the deposit, which is an immense one, will run 90 per cent. in pure sulphur. Mr. Emmons will probably let some firm mine the sulphur on a royalty proposition. The United States annually imports $6,000,000 worth of sulphur.

—E. C. Hughes, the Seattle attorney who was counsel for the sealers in the Coquitlam case, is in the city, consulting his clients and their Victoria solicitors respecting an appeal. It is the intention to take the case to the United States court of appeals. The gentlemen interested are R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., William Munsie, and Thos. Earle & Co. It will be remembered that the Coquitlam was seized while taking supplies to the sealers in Behring sea, several seasons ago, and condemned by the federal court at Sitka.

—Magistrate Macrae this morning sentenced Arthur Buckeldee to two months' imprisonment with hard labor for larceny. It was of stealing an overcoat from Walter Chapman that he was convicted. None of the other property found in the possession of the prisoner has been identified, and it is believed that if it was stolen it was not taken from residents in this city. An endeavor will be made to have the photograph album and other property identified by the Westminster police.

—C. J. Sim and H. F. Page, two of the Matsqui dyking commissioners, were in the city yesterday and with Col. Prior, M. P., Mayor Anderson, of Vancouver, J. H. Brownlee, A. W. More, W. P. Sayward and Ald. D. R Harris, called upon Premier Davie. They discussed with him the replacing of the dyke destroyed by the flood. They believe a new dyke higher and stronger than the old one should be put up inside the remains of the old one. They believe that it will not cost more than $5 per acre. The premier promised to give the matter the fullest possible consideration.

—Yee Yick was fined $5 and costs in the police court this morning for a breach of the health by-law. John Badchuck for a similar offence was fined $10 and costs, with the alternative of going to jail for 21 days. Mr. Yick paid his fine but Mr. Badchuck said he'd be darned if he would. He'd serve the time out first. It is likely, however, that he will pay. Nicholas Berrecid, charged with an infraction of the same by-law, was given a remand until to-morrow in order to secure legal talent for his defence.

—Messrs. John Lamberton, W. J. Pendray and J. H. Falconer (chairman), a committee from the Agricultulal cociety had a conference with Mayor Teague this afternoon. They discussed the proposition of holding a trades procession on citizens' day at the exhibition. The mayor was in accord with the idea and agreed to call a public meeting for next Wednesday evening at the city hall. He will preside and a citizens' committee will be appointed to take charge of the matter. The question of a naval review will also be discussed at the meeting. The committee explained that on Monday there would be a regatta, Tuesday would be opening day, Wednesday American day, Thursday societies day, and Saturday children's day. The mayor heartily approved the plans outlined and promised every assistance.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large CRAYON, $1.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

TRADE WITH THE STATES.

Exports That Have Passed Through U. S. Consul's Office in This City.

Consul Meyers' annual report shows very little difference in the business done by Vancouver Island merchants with the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, compared with that of the previous year. The exports to the States were:

ARTICLES.	
Animals	$ 1,238 50
Apples	402 50
Bananas	5,928 92
Bones	698 69
Cigars	118 00
Coal	2,039,158 27
Coal Oil	605 00
Cocoanuts	179 00
Dry Goods	480 43
Fish	17,521 00
Furs, Skins and Hides	100,910 48
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc.	307,958 35
Guns	598 00
Indian curios	109 50
Liquors	7,074 90
Lumber	432 50
Mid-Winter Fair goods	512 50
Miscellaneous	1,689 75
Oat Bran	476 95
Ore	75 00
Retail American goods	28,274 64
Rice	3,717 50
Stone	963 26
Sugar	752 50
Tar	162 50
Tea	773 00
Tobacco	1,280 61
Total	$2,519,040 58

"Mason's Fruit Jars Are Best."
At Russell & McDanald's.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Grounds of Appeal in Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.

Yesterday the argument before the full court was concluded in the Adams v. McBeath appeal and judgment reserved.

Before the full court to-day, consisting of Justices Crease, McCreight and Drake, the appeal in Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. was commenced.

It will be remembered that the action was tried in April last before Mr. Justice Walkem and a jury, when judgment was given for the plaintiff. From that judgment the defendants are now appealing on the following grounds:

1. The action being for misrepresentation by the defendants, concerning the character, credit and ability of one Hodge, inducing the plaintiff to give him credit and make the loan in question, is barred by Lord Tenterden's act because the misrepresentations were not proved to have been made in writing signed by defendants.

2. There was no evidence of actionable deceit on the part of the defendants.

3. There was no evidence that defendants were agents for plaintiff in the transaction in question.

4. That it is not charged, nor is there any evidence, that the defendants were, as such agents or otherwise, liable to the plaintiff for negligence.

4. That there is no cause for action disclosed by the evidence or findings of the jury in respect of which the defendants are liable to the plaintiff.

The defendants are also moving for a new trial on the grounds of misdirection. Hon. Theodore Davie, Q. C., and Robert Cassidy, Q. C., appear for the appellants and E. V. Bodwell for the respondent.

Mr. Justice Walkem in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications:

Pope v. City of Victoria.—Belyea, for the plaintiff, moved for final judgment. The plaintiff is clerk of the police court, and when he took office his salary was then only $60 a month, but since that time a by-law was passed increasing the salary to $75 a month, but the increase has never been paid. Prior (Eberts & Taylor), for the defendants, contra. He read an affidavit of Ald. Wilson stating that the defendants never agreed to pay more than $60 a month, and that the plaintiff had never demanded more, but had signed receipts every month for $60. His lordship said he could not now try the case and dismissed the summons, defendants' costs in the cause.

Wilson v. Cowan.—Lampman, for the defendant, applied for liberty to amend the statement of defence. Belyea, for the plaintiff, contra. Order made as asked, costs to the defendant in any event.

Metti v. Law Dun.—Crease, for defendant, applied for postponement of trial until next county court. Fell, for plaintiff, contra. Adjournment allowed on payment of amount of claim into court in 48 hours, otherwise action to proceed. Costs to plaintiff in any event.

A BAD ACCIDENT.

Assistant Steward Anderson of the Kingston Injured at Seattle.

Second Steward Anderson of the City of Kingston met with a very serious accident at Seattle yesterday morning. He nearly lost his life, and as it was his thigh was broken, his head cut and several bad bruises inflicted on different parts of his body. The boat was pulling out and he was stepping aboard when he fell. His body was caught between the side of the boat and the piling, injuring him as stated. The boat was stopped and he was rescued from the water. It was decided to bring him to this city, which is his home. This was done, and he is now at his mother's house on Blanchard street. He has received the best of medical attention and will recover, but he was very badly injured. Anderson's father formerly ran the Clarence hotel, and he has been filling the post of assistant steward on the City of Kingston for nearly two years past. He is unmarried and about 22 years of age.

Use Findley's Borax Soap
And you will have your flannels soft and white. Try it once and you will use no other.
VICTORIA SOAP WORKS, Cor. Herald and Government Sts

The British Columbia
SUGAR REFINERY
...PRICE LIST...

Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., Bags	4½c. per lb
Yellow, according to quality,	3⅞ to 4¼c. "
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5½c. "
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6c. per lb.

(Applicable to Lots of 5 Barrels or equal.)
Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Company guarantee their Sugars to be absolutely pure.
Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.
Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

When You Ask for B. C. Sugar See That You Get It.

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Note Heads, Labels, Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards, and all classes of
Lithographed Work,
COLORED PRINTING A SPECIALTY.
FINEST WORK IN B. C.
OFFICE: Corner Yates and Gov't Sts., UPSTAIRS. VICTORIA, B.C.

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51 to 55 Fort Street.
The following Goods have been received during the last few days:
RATTAN AND BAMBOO GOODS, Great Variety,
WILTON HEARTH RUGS, Special Value,
SEAMLESS WILTON SQUARES, All Sizes,
SEAMLESS TAPESTRY SQUARES, Various Sizes,
BORDERED COCOA MATS,
FIGURED JAPANESE CREPES.

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Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and 10 cents to this office and receive Portfolio.

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N. B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

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Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 17 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

DO MEN DRINK LESS?

Statistics Showing That Swell New Yorkers Eschew Alcohol.

Men in this town do not drink so much as they formerly did, according to the bartenders and hotel proprietors. Statistics have been carefully compiled by the paper devoted to the liquor dealers, showing that the consumption of hard drinks and cahmpagnes is decreasing in the saloons and the general run of drinks is mild and inocuous. Perhaps no better illustration could be given than that of the Tuxedo club, which is an organization composed exclusively of New Yorkers, and of the type of New Yorkers who were formerly supposed to be hard drinkers. Three bartenders were formerly on duty at the Tuxedo club, but now only one is employed there, although the attendance is as large as ever.

Of eight men who formed a typical crowd of racing men and men about town at Delmonico's last night, only one drank whiskey. Another took a bottle of beer, but the rest confined themselves to seltzer, lemon juice, calisaya and vermouth. Hotel proprietors, who devote a great deal of attention to the drinking habits of their patrons, since their incomes depend so much on this branch of the business, say that the most radical change is in the direction of the hours when New Yorkers drink. Formerly cocktails were the regulation drink in the morning, and were sold in great numbers. There was also a great deal of champagne taken at luncheon, during the flush periods. Now the bars are deserted in the morning and the men do not begin to drink until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

After dinner and during the night the drinking is about as persistent as formerly, though there is nowadays a strong tendency to eschew the stronger liquors, and a general liking is displayed for light wines at dinner, where formery champagne and whiskey was regularly ordered. Perhaps it is only a gradual evolution into the habits of the older civilization of Europe, after all.—New York Sun.

AMONG THE PAPUANS.

Observations on the Native Population of New Guinea.

New Guinea is one of the largest islands in the world. It was visited by European sailors more than two hundred years ago, yet, because of the ferocity of its warlike tribes and the density of its forests, we know but little about that remarkable country, beyond the coast line. The people are of a dark, chocolate color, some being quite as black as the negroes, whom they much resemble. Their hair is long and bushy and they give much time to its care. Before a great feast, a chief will have a half score of men and women working on his hair for days, and when it is finished with feathers, shells and red clay, it often measures several feet in circumference, and the structure, with a little fixing, lasts for months.

The parts of the shore where I visited were Port Mowbray on the southeastern end, which is claimed by the English, and the coast along the Dourga Strait to the north, which no nation claims, and where the people build their houses in the branches of trees and are such expert climbers that they have been called "monkey men" by sailors who have visited that part of the island.

There are many tribes on the Island speaking different dialects, but many of the customs are common to all. There is no danger there of a man's heirs quarrelling over the division of his property, for as soon as he dies everything he owns is at once burned or otherwise destroyed. It is also the custom to buy wives, the woman's father setting the price, and regulating it not by the girl's looks, but by her size and her ability to cook and keep her husband's thatched hut in order.

The English have an agent and keep a gunboat at Port Mowbray, and it was my good fortune to be the guest of the Englishmen, through whose kindness I learned a great deal about these, the most remarkable savages in the world. Like all the natives of Polynesia, the people of New Guinea who live along the coast are expert canoe builders, and are quite as much at home in the water as on the shore; indeed, it is said the children can swim before they can walk, and the children of nearly all savage tribes can walk before they are six months old. The Papuans—that is the name applied to the race of black islanders—are said to be very treacherous, but they impressed me as being a happy, child-like people, fond of singing and laughing, loving to bask in the sun, and hating nothing but hard work, of which they have not much to do, for fruit and fish are abundant, and as for clothes, the climate does not require clothing, and so long as their bushy heads are done up in gorgeous fashion, the people consider themselves in full dress.

At the other side of the bay from Port Mowbray, there is a native village, and here I had the privilege of spending a few days under the protection of a chief or head man named Huanata. This man, because he was a chief, had six wives, and so many children that he did not pretend to know them from anyone else's children, as they ran naked and shouting along the white, shell-strewn sand.

A very funny thing happened during my visit to this village. An English lady of note, the wife of the governor of New South Wales, was expected to visit Fort Mowbray and to "take in" the native village. As it would never do to have the chief and his followers appear in their customary want of dress, the agent thoughtfully sent over a lot of shirts and cotton trousers, telling Huanata he and his people must put the things on during the visit of her ladyship, and the chief piously promised to do as he was told.

As none of the men had ever worn a shirt or trousers before, they had great difficulty in getting into the things. Some of the men wore the trousers with their arms through the legs, and others wore the shirts by tying them about the waist by means of the sleeves, and a most laughable and grotesque appearance they presented.

The children really looked better without any dress, and the women at all times wore an apron of woven sea grass. Now it so happened that the lady did not come at the appointed time, and so the men soon began to weary of wearing the trousers about their necks and the shirts about their waists.

Like all savage races, and some civilized ones, the Papuans are insatiable gamblers. By means of a sort of dice they gamble away all their possessions, not many, to be sure, but their canoes and implements of the chase have value. The shirts and trousers were too tempting a property to remain long in the possession of the men to whom they were given. As the lady did not come when expected, the natives began to gamble, and as a consequence by the time her ladyship reached Port Mowbray the chief, who was the most famous gambler along the coast, had won all the shirts and trousers of the other members of the tribe.

These articles were not regarded as essential to decency, but rather as things decorative, so when the lady did appear and the agent's representative came over to the village to see that all was ready for the white woman's reception, he found, to his horror and amazement, that all the men but the chief, Huanata, were in their customary state of undress. The chief, by way of exhibiting his possessions in the way of clothes, was literally covered with shirts and trousers, all put on in the most helter-skelter fashion, in addition to which he had a big pack on his back.

The outcome of this was that the governor's wife did not visit the natives at all, whereat they were much disappointed, for they had smeared themselves well with cocanut oil to make up for the want of clothes.

The Papuan children mature very early. Boys become men at the age of fourteen and girls of twelve look like full-grown women, but this is the case with the people of all hot countries. Next to the boys and girls of the native Australian tribes, those of New Guinea impressed me the most favorably.—Captain Tom, in the New York Sunday Advertiser.

A YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER.

Remarkable Weather Experienced in the United States During 1816.

Almost everyone has heard of the terrible dark year in the early part of the present century, says a writer in the Louisville Courier-Journal. While everyone is speaking of the present season being remarkable in its characteristics I have gathered for your readers some reliable facts of the year 1816, known as "The year without a summer." Few persons now living can recollect it; but it was the coldest ever known throughout Europe and America. The following is a brief abstract of the weather during the year:

January was mild—so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild, like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it. The remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm and grew colder as the month advanced, and ended in snow and ice with a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for her frowns than her smiles. Buds and flowers were frozen; ice formed half an inch thick; corn was killed and the fields were planted again and again until deemed too late.

June was the coolest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing was killed. Fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in New York and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done at New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the river; the suburbs were covered with water and the roads were only passable in boats.

July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of common window glass throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed. Some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer month already passed. Ice was formed half an inch thick. In dian corn was so frozen that the greater part of it was cut down and cured for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from Europe stated that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer. Very little corn ripened in New England and the middle states. Farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817. It sold at from $3 to $5 a bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cold weather—frost and ice abundantly.

November was cold and blustery. Enough snow fell to make good sleighing.

December was quite mild and comfortable.

The above is a brief summary of the cold summer of 1816 as it was called to distinguish it from the cold seasons. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat during the summer; all nature seemed to be clad in sable hue and men were anxious concerning future life. The average price of flour on the Philadelphia market during that year was $13 per barrel. The average price of wheat in England was 97 shillings per quarter. Prices now and then are wide apart, but the coldness of the seasons run close together.

Articles continue to appear in the London journals, discussing the conclusions arrived at by Prof. Frankland and others, as to the bacteriological character of the Thames water, and the system of sand filtrations as applied thereto. Prominence is given to the fact, as stated by those who have made the subject one of close observation, that during the winter season the unfiltered water is generally richest in bacterial life, and that at the same time, also, the largest number of bacteria are present in the filtered water—showing, of course, the great care demanded in the winter management of filters. It is acknowledged, too, that the immense mass of evidence of a purely bacteriological character recently taken by the government commissioners, concerning the London water supply, is of vinial importance to the health of the metropolis, special emphasis being made by the commissioners on two factors involved, namely, the necessity of extensive storage and efficient filteration, to meet the demand of the case.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out and premature baldness is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

STOCK EXCHANGE PHRASES.

The Jargon Made Use of by the New York Bulls and Bears.

Many of the phrases used in Wall street, as well as the methods of business on the Stock Exchange, are enigmas to outsiders. What are known as "privileges" are not officially recognized by the Exchange. Yet these "privileges" form an important part in the daily life of some of the members of the Exchange. These "privileges" are known as "puts," "calls," "straddles," and "spreads." All are purchased by speculators as an insurance against losses in their operations in the market. A "put" is a contract given to receive and pay for stock at a price below the current market price for a cash consideration, usually one per cent. A "call" is a contract to deliver stock at a price above the current quotation for a similar consideration. A "straddle" is a dual privilege either to receive or deliver stock at a price usually from two to three per cent. above or below the market figure, the consideration being about one per cent. A "spread" is a privilege in two separate contracts, one a "put" the other a "call," the consideration for which is generally larger than in the other options, say one and a half per cent. There are many other terms used on the stock exchange which may be briefly stated and explained. A "break" in the market is a serious decline caused by a stringency in the money market or any other similar potent fact in stock speculations. The bear clique attacks the market, and holders unable to carry the load of stocks sell out. A marked decline in value follows; the market thereupon breaks down. "Ballooning" is to work up a stock far beyond its intrinsic worth by favorable stories, fictitious sale, or other cognate means. "Block": a number of shares, say five thousand or ten thousand, massed together and sold and bought in a lump. To "buy in" is the act of purchasing stock in order to meet a "short" contract, or to enable one to return stock which has been borrowed. "Carrying" stock is to hold stock with the expectation of selling it at an advance. A "clique" is a combination of operators controlling vast capital in order to expand or break down the market. "Convertibles": bonds are frequently issued with a provision whereby they can at any moment be exchanged for equivalent stock; such securities are called convertible, and the act of substitution is styled "conversion." "Corners": when the market is oversold the "shorts" are compelled to deliver, finding themselves in a "corner." "Collaterals": any kind of securities given in pawn when money is borrowed. To "cover": where stock has been sold "short" and the market advances, the seller buys in order to protect himself on the day of delivery; this is "covering" one's "shorts." "Differences": the price at which a stock is bargained for and the rate on the day of delivery are usually not the same; the variation is known as the "difference," and occasionally brokers pay over this money balance instead of furnishing the stock; but such cases are rare. A "drop" in a stock is equivalent to a "break" except that it may possibly be due to wholly natural causes. "Forcing" quotations is where brokers wish to keep up the price of a stock, and this is generally accomplished by transactions among themselves. This is known also as "washing." To be more explicit, "washing" is where one broker arranges with another to buy a certain stock when he offers it for sale. The bargain is fictitious, and the effect, when this fact is not detected, is to keep the stock quoted, and, if the plotters buy and sell it at a great figure, to afford a basis for actual transactions. "Watering stock" is the artifice employed to double the quantity of stock without improving its quality. "Long" in stocks is where an operator is carrying stocks for a rise. To "load" up is where operators buy heavily. To be "short" of the market is where an operator has sold stock which is not yet actually in his possession. "Milking the Street": the act of cliques or great operators who hold certain stocks so well in hand that they may cause any fluctuations they please, and by alternately shifting and depressing the price of the shares take all the floating money in the market. This is also known as "shearing the lambs." A "point" is a theory or fact regarding stocks on which one bases a speculation. The market is "off" when prices have either fallen in a week, a day, or even an afternoon. A "pool" is the stock and money contributed by a clique to carry through a "corner." To "unload" is to sell out a stock which has been carried for some time. There are other phrases in the stock exchange vocabulary, but the foregoing are those most used in the daily routine.—Harper's Weekly.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to procure a good picture. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

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5 CONTINENTS VISITED

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8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...	"Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm			
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt.	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm			
2 00 am	Lv	82	....	Seattle....	38	Lv	10 15 am			
4 45 am	Ar	110	...	"Tacoma...	341	Lv	8 00 am			

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Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.
To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.
All Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 3 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Mondays.	No. 4 Passenger Daily.
Miles from Wellington.				
Ar. Lv.	Ar. Lv.		Ar. Lv.	Ar. Lv.
[illegible]	[illegible]	VICTORIA	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MUSKELLE	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	COLWOOD	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LANGFORD	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	STRAWBRIDGE	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MCPHERSON	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DUNCANS	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	WELLINGTON	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

No. 3 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Mondays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Victoria.
Dep.	Dep.	Dep.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME !!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1102 Pacific Ave Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Thursday at 8 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 1 a.m.

Trips to Yaldes Island and Cowichan discontinued.

For freight or other information apply on board, or at the Company's office, Store Street.

Neglege Shirts Just Received 20 doz. Fine Outing Shirts, Neck Ties to match; Prices $1, $1.25 and $1.50. This is a Job Line and will be Sold cheap.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson St.

CATHOLIC ABSTINENCE UNION.

Convention in St. Paul—Gratifying Progress During Past Years.

St. Paul, August 2.—Two thousand representative Catholic abstainers, representing a large majority of the Catholic dioceses of the country, are in the city to-day as delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The attendance is not so large as at some previous conventions owing to the fact that many delegates have been unable to leave their homes owing to commercial depression and the interruption to trade occasioned by the great railway strike, but what is lacking in numbers is more than made up in the enthusiasm of those on the ground. Amongst the prominent ecclesiastics present from outside points are Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, whose recent manifesto against liquor dealers in the Catholic church created such a sensation; Bishop Tierney, of Hartford, Conn.; Bishop Mesmer, of Green Bay, Wis.; Father Hodnette, of Chicago; and Father Conorty of Springfield, Mass. Headquarters are established at the Hotel Ryan, and here the delegates have received a hearty greeting from Archbishop Ireland and other representatives of the faith in the Northwest. This is the opening day of the convention, and this morning the delegates attended the celebration of solemn high mass at the cathedral. Archbishop Ireland officiated. At the conclusion of the religious exercises the delegates adjourned to Cretin hall, where the convention was formally called to order by Rt. Rev. J. B. Cotter, Bishop of Winona, Minn., Rev. A. P. Doyle, of New York, acting as secretary. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Archbishop Ireland and A. W. Gutridge, and responsese were made by Bishop Cotter and other officers of the union. The annual reports of Secretary Doyle and Treasurer Nolan, of Philadelphia, were then submitted. The latter was of the most satisfactory character. Dr. Doyle reported a tremendous increase of membership during the year. In a single month more than one hundred new members had taken the pledge, and encouraging activity was manifested all along the line. In St. Louis there was a new society composed of over a hundred women; in Philadelphia another with a membership of over five hundred young girls. Special stress was laid upon the encouraging reports from Ohio, where a large number of new societies had been brought into existence. The same was true of the eastern states. In Brooklyn the organization of a new executive council embracing all the temperance societies of the city had been perfected. Allusion was made to the recent letter of Bishop Watterson, referring to which Secretary Doyle said: "This letter marks the progress of temperance sentiment, and shows to what height the rise of public opinion has come. Temperance ideas and the enactments of the legislative bodies of the church are molding into laws the sentiment as it grows, and each law as it is enacted marks the progress that is made. Along with this the educational influence has been and is doing its silent work, winning new recruits to the temperance army, strengthening those already converted and pushing forward the leaders to conquor new thought."

Mgr. Satolli, the papal legate, who has taken a marked interest in the temperance movement, was expected at the convention, but a prior engagement at the Young Men's Convention at Hartford, prevented him from making the journey. He has, however, sent a letter which will be read to the convention eulogizing the society and wishing it success. The papal blessing will probably be received from Rome before the convention adjourns.

LABOR ARBITRATION.

Commissioners to Meet in Chicago on August 15th.

Washington City, July 31.—The labor commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the cause of the recent strike will hold its first meeting at the postoffice building, Chicago, on August 15, and requests railroads, labor organizations and citizens having a personal or patriotic interest in the right of the question to be inquired into and who cannot attend the public hearings to present their views and suggestions in writing to the commission prior to the public hearing. The commission adopted the following:

"Whereas, The president of the United States has appointed the undersigned a commission to visit Chicago and such other places in the United States as may be proper in the judgment of the commission, to the end that it may make careful inquiry into the cause of any pending dispute or existing controversy between the Illinois Central Railway company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company and certain of the railway employees, and hear all persons interested therein who may come before it; and

"Whereas, Section 6 of chapter 1,063 of the Laws of the United States, passed October 1, 1888, make it the duty of the said commission to examine into the cause of the said controversies, the conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same, and to report the result of such examination to the president and to congress; and

"Whereas, The questions involved in such controversy affect all interstate railways and their employees; and

"Whereas, It is desirable that the report of this commission and future legislation, if any, upon questions at issue between labor, whether organized or unorganized, and employers thereof, should be based upon all the facts having any legitimate bearing upon such questions, and should be the result only of clear and well defined public opinion; therefore,

"Resolved, First—That this commission will meet at the United States post-office building in the city of Chicago, on August 15, 1894, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of taking testimony in relation to said controversies, and to hear and consider all facts, suggestions and arguments as the causes thereof, the conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same, and as to any legislation or measure which ought to be recommended in regard to similar controversies hereafter.

"Second—That all railways, labor organizations and citizens, who have either a personal or patriotic interest in the right solution of these questions, and who cannot conveniently attend such public hearings as aforesaid, are required to present their views and suggestions in writing to the commission at any time prior to the date of such public hearing.

"Third—That copies of this resolution be given to the press and be sent to all railways engaged in the transportation of property and passengers, being in two or more states of the United States, and to all labor organizations.

"Fourth—That all communications be addressed to the chairman of the United States strike commission, Washington City."

Messrs. Kernan and Worthington left the city after the meeting. Both will be engaged in doing some preliminary work before the investigation actually begins.

FREE TRADE AND THE UNION JACK.

To the Editor: To establish the truth of the proposition—That balances due by one country to another are paid either directly or indirectly in commodities and not in specie—it is only necessary to watch the movements of bullion to see that they are really insignificant compared with the balances in question. The ebb and flow of bullion is on far to small a scale to assist to any marked extent in the settlement of international balances. In fact, it is not used for any such purpose. A country rarely possesses much more or much less specie than is needed for the purposes of currency and ostentation, and never exports specie so as to trench, beyond a trifling extent, on the amount needed for circulation. On the other hand, a country never retains much of the specie that is in excess of its circulation requirements. In the first case a comparatively circulation are supplied lowers the rate of interest, lowers the price of goods, discourages importation and discourages exportation, so that the balance is soon restored. In the second case the surplus specie that remains after the wants of circulation aresupplied lowers the rate of interest, raises prices, checks the outflow and attracts the influx of merchandise, and finds its way abroad where its value is greater. Specie, like water, is continually findings its level everywhere by flowing from a point where its value is relatively low to a point where its value is relatively high, and so sensitive is the money market that a very small amount of gold either added to or abstracted from the amount needed for the circulation requirements of a country is sufficient to depress or raise the rates of interest to produce equilibrium. It is under the operation of this law that it is utterly impossible for specie to be used in the settlement of international accounts, and since it is not specie that we send abroad in payment of imports, or that we receive from abroad in payment for exports, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that imports are paid for by exports to the same amount. This is an economic truth which lies at the root of the whole question, and it is essential that it should be thoroughly grasped. The protectionist idea is that an excess of exports shows a national profit, whereas it really represents a national loss. The protectionist claims that the excess of exports is received in specie. This idea is utterly erroneous. For instance, England imports annually £150,000,000 in excess of what she exports. Now if the balance of trade theory were founded on a scientific basis, the British board of trade returns would show that England must have sent abroad £150,000,000 in specie annually to cover her loss through trading with the world at large! In the first place, for England to send abroad this enormous amount would sweep away every gold and silver coin, every piece of plate and every gold and silver ornament in the realm, because the amount of the entire circulation of the United Kingdom, together with all its precious metals, from a gold tankard to a silver pencil case, barely exceed the £150,000,000 in question. In the second place, the British board of trade returns show that so far from exporting bullion, England has for a number of years been annually importing an excess of bullion to the amount of about £6,000,000 annually, which is the amount needed for wear and tear, for currency, increasing population and the arts. Again, if an excess of exports is received in specie and represents a national gain, the United States must have received over $200,000,000 in specie from abroad, because the exports of that country exceeded her imports by $214,000,000 for 1893-4, but [illegible] the exports of gold from the United States have never been greater than during the last twelve months. The fact is the excess of exports shown by the United States for 1893-4 shows their indebtedness, as such excess was sent abroad in payment of national obligations, and for which no corresponding import was received. Imports are paid for by exports to the same value. It will bear repeating, because it is the keynote of the situation. But all importing and exporting is not the exchanging of goods. All wealthy nations which have lent money to other countries must of necessity import more than they export, since the annual income which they receive from these countries is paid for in goods. In the same way, the poorer nations who have borrowed money from other countries must of necessity export more than they import, since it is in goods that they pay the yearly interest on the money they owe. All rich countries import more than they export, and all poor countries export more than they import. The amount a nation exports without receiving a return for its imports goes to pay a debt that it owes. The amount a nation imports without sending away a return for it in exports represents the payment of a debt owing to it. Consequently, the larger the excess of imports the richer the country, and England is away ahead of every other country in the world in this list. If the balance of trade fallacy be regarded seriously, it follows that England is bankrupt and Englishmen are fools.

CHABLIS-SHIRAZ.

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

THE

New Brunswick Royal Art Union

LIMITED,

OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Capital Stock: $150,000.

Incorporated to Promote Art.

This Company will distribute among its subscribers, on the

31st Day of July, 1894,

3,432 Works of Art, aggregating in value $65,115. Every subscriber has an equal chance.

The Grand Prize is a Group of Works of Art valued at $18,750. Subscription tickets for sale at the New Brunswick Royal Art Union Gallery in St. John, N. B. Price $1.00 each. In addition to the monthly chance of winning a valuable prize, the holder of 12 consecutive monthly subscription tickets, will receive an original Work of Art, by such artists as Thos. Moran, N. A.; Wm. H. Shelton and others.

Send money for subscriptions by registered letter, money order, bank check or draft, to

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ROYAL ART UNION, Ltd., St. John, N. B.

Circulars and full information mailed free.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use [illegible] for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed" will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It touches alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

are pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

NEVER BEFORE

has such a newspaper premium been offered to the public on such terms. You will regret it if you do not secure this Art Album and Educational Storehouse.

The Times this week offers Part 16. Four more numbers will complete the series of 20 Parts. Subscribers who have not yet availed themselves of our magnificent offer, may do so still, as there are a few numbers of the first parts still on hand. When these are all gone we will not re-order.

Address,

TIMES, VICTORIA, B. C.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Northfield Men to Work One-Third Time For a Month.

Nanaimo, Aug. 2.—A mass meeting of the miners took place on the "green" yesterday. The first business done was the election of a district executive committee, and this occupied considerable time, as man after man refused to accept nomination. Finally the following consented to act: R. Rivers, J. Slavin, J. Horrabin, M. Flynn, T. Dixon, T. Dawson, E. McNulty, R. Richardson, E. Mulholland, M. McNeil and J. Gibbs. No. 1 men then retired to hold a meeting by themselves to settle the question of allowing the Northfield men to share their work, and on taking a secret ballot it was defeated by 266 votes against only 15 for. The committee were then sent to interview Mr. Robins to see if he would make some provision to help the many men that are now thrown out of work, by the action of the town men.

In the afternoon the men reported that Mr. Robins had promised to put on about twelve hands in repairing roads and airways and he could so arrange it that the Northfield men would have about third time for a month; then other arrangements would be made. This offer was accepted and the meeting brought to a close.

The shipments of coal for the past month were as follows: New Vancouver Coal Co., 29,781; Wellington, 15,080; and Union, 7,400 tons.

The customs returns for July were: Duty, $4,571.75; sick dues, $124.62; steamboat inspection, $24.30; miscellaneous, $20, making a total of $4,740.67. Imports—Dutiable goods, $16,875; free, $693; total, $17,568.

A meeting of the members of the Nanaimo District Agricultural society took place in Cedar District on Friday for the purpose of making arrangements for their annual show. It was decided to hold the show in the month of September.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Exports From New Vancouver Coal Company's Mines During July.

	Tons.
2—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	45
3—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	59
6—Str. San Benito, San Francisco	4,804
7—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	29
8—Str. Rufus E. Wood, San Francisco	2,346
9—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	65
10—Bark Bundaleer, San Francisco	1,444
11—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	102
11—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	66
12—Bark Wilna, San Francisco	2,475
13—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	40
14—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	56
15—Str. Crown of England, S. F.	3,587
15—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	56
17—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	89
17—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	20
19—Ship John A. Briggs, Wilmington	3,356
19—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	48
21—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	39
21—Ship Elwell, San Francisco	2,336
22—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	50
22—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	53
26—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	103
26—Bark Sea King, San Francisco	2,386
28—Ship J. B. Brown, San Francisco	2,478
28—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	35
28—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	44
29—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	34
31—Str. Crown of England, S. F.	3,000
Total	29,784

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals

LAWN TENNIS.

THE FIRST ROUND CLOSED.

The first round of the club singles was brought to a close yesterday. A. C. Elmore and E. A. Jacob started the second round on Tuesday; this was carried on yesterday at 4:30, and by 7 o'clock four matches had been fought and won. The results are below.

F. B. Pemberton (receives 1-2 of 30) defeated H. F. M. Jones (receives 15) 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

J. F. Foulkes (owes 30) defeated H. B. Haines (receives 15) 6-2, 6-2.

B. H. T. Drake (receives 1-2 of 15) defeated F. O'Reilly (receives 1-2 of 30) 6-4, 6-5.

G. E. Parkes (receives 15) defeated H. F. Langton (receives 30) 6-0, 3-6, 6-3.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY.

To finish the second round:

Geo. C. Johnston vs. W. H. Langley.
G. E. Parkes vs. A. J. O'Reilly.
P. S. Lampman vs. C. C. Worsfold.

For the third round:

F. B. Pemberton vs. A. C. Elmore.
A. G. Smith vs. B. H. T. Drake.

LACROSSE.

A DECISIVE BATTLE.

Saturday's lacrosse game will very likely be a decisive battle in the contest for the pennant, for whatever team wins stands a very good show to finish ahead at the close of the season. The Westminsters come here flushed with their recent victory over Vancouver, and will play their best game. The Victorias have been working hard, are in good trim and will put up the best game they know how. The Westminsters will play the same twelve as appeared here recently, as will also, Victoria. [illegible] has a sprained arm, but will probably be able to play. The visitors will be accompanied by an excursion from the Royal city, and there will be an excursion here from Nanaimo and Vancouver.

THE WHEEL.

A MEET AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The hotels are crowded with bicyclists from all over the country, who have gathered to participate in the big meet of to-day, Friday and Saturday, at the South Side ball park. In every respect the meeting promises to eclipse that of last year, judges from the entries and the big purses hung up for the occasion. To-day is being devoted to trial heats for the races of to-morrow and the day following. For this reason the programme is of unusual interest, as all the riders will try to qualify for the final heats and thus get a chance at the prizes. The principal crack riders of the country are here and entered for the races, including such well known experts as Tyler, Sanger, Titus, Bliss, Johnson and Canary. The Rambler team, composed of Bliss, Lumsdon, Githens and Cooper are entered for Call B riders. Cooper is from Detroit, and has been doing some good work down the circuit. The Spalding team, composed of Titus, Miller, Hedfert and Wells will ride to-morrow. Cabanne, of St. Louis, and Brown and Johnson, of Cleveland, are also entered in Class B. Among the other enteries is that of A. Von Den Ende, the great German rider, who has not ridden in a race for three years, but who in 1890 and 1891 was the fastest man in his native country, winning everything easily. The total number of entries is 500, which is by far the largest field ever seen in Chicago, and has only been surpassed by the entry list at Springfield, Mass., three years ago. Preparations indicate that the great attendance of last year's meet, 7500, will be eclipsed by every day of this tournament. On Saturday, Johnson, Bliss, Tyler and Sanger will try for the first mile unpaced. This is the first time that this event has been placed on a regular racing programme.

The provincial board of the C. W. A. met at the Hotel Victoria last night with C. H. Gibbons, chief consul, in the chair. The suspension of Bert Tiedeman was removed after a full explanation of the case. The Vancouver races on August 18 were sanctioned by the board.

BASEBALL.

A CHALLENGE.

The hackmen of the city have authorized the publication in the Times of a challenge to the policemen. The hackmen will play the policemen a game of baseball at Sangster's plains, on Monday, 13th inst. Hackmen will convey both teams and others who may feel interested in the game to the grounds free of charge. An answer to this challenge is requested, when, if accepted, preliminaries may be arranged. The Times adds on its own authority that the hackmen feel confident that they can whitewash the "bobbies."

Brief Locals.

—The fire department will have a drill this evening about 8 o'clock. The apparatus will be called by an alarm to one of the principal business streets.

—The following tenders for supplies for the Jubilee Hospital have been accepted: Bread, McMillan Bros.; milk, Evans & Hobbs; meat, T. Goodacre; washing, Sang Sing; groceries, Erskine, Wall & Co.; drugs, Moore & Co.

—The provincial government has purchased a flag staff from Thomas Harmon. It is a straight piece of Douglas pine without a flaw in it, and was found floating in the straits several months ago. It has been dressed, and when the new buildings are completed it will be raised. It is said to be one of the finest sticks ever cut from the forests of the province.

—H. M. S. Hyacinth was out for a trial run yesterday, but if all reports are true it was not much of a success. It is said that she only developed a speed of nine and a half knots, which is regarded as very unsatisfactory. She has been ordered out for a twelve hour run on Saturday, when, with certain changes that are being made, it is expected that she will do much better. It is said that she will leave for Honolulu a week from to-morrow, and that she will be relieved there by H. M. S. Satellite in time to return here for Christmas. H. M. S. Satellite will arrive here about twelve days from date.

—The police had a rather peculiar case to look up yesterday. For several days previously a mysterious woman giving among others the name of Mrs. Hall had been going about among the well-to-do residents of the city soliciting alms "for a poor family." At each place she recited a pitiful tale about the suffering of the "poor woman's children" and in nearly every case was given something. She operated in a very peculiar way, nearly every day engaging a buggy and driving up to the houses of her victims with an old-resident familiar air. Yesterday she was about in her buggy as usual, and at five o'clock when her day's labor was over, was arrested by Constable Smith. She agreed to leave the city at once, and Chief Sheppard thought best to let her go. The woman is said to be from Philadelphia, and it is believed that she worked the city of San Francisco as well. She told Chief Sheppard before she left that she did have a sick child and that she and the child were in want.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Guardian of the House and Caretaker of the Mace.

In the evolution of parliamentary institutions the sergeant-at-arms and the mace still remain.

Both refuse to be superannuated. The respective functions of each are now well understood. The golden mace, be it said, is the emblem of authority. History, which is disputed, relates that the first sergeant-at-arms was a stalwart knight, who preserved order at the stormy meeting of Simon de Montfort's parliament, the first representative assembly convened in England. His sword kept refractory barons in their places. Gradually more peaceful times saw the sword degenerate into the blunted mace. With this change also came the transformation of the sergeant-at-arms.

In these effeminate days his clanking scabbard is swordless. But, after all, if the contingency arose, would not he, with his deputy, be able to clear the galleries? His functions are manifold. In great state, bearing the golden mace on his shoulder, does he nightly precede the speaker to and from the commons daily?

Everybody in sight stands aside and bows gravely. Any omission to perform this duty would constitute a breach of the unwritten law. In the house the sergeant, who is attired in the blackest of broadcloth, relieved by a white tie, occupies a straight-backed chair. When the house goes into "committee of the whole" the sergeant reverentially raises the mace from its cushion and places it under the table. This last proceeding does not imply any disrespect for the golden sceptre, which is simply suspended on brass rods a few inches below the table.

The sergeant executes the warrants of parliament, and keeps prisoners in his own custody until they are discharged. The detention, however, has come to be only nominal. The duties of the office are now discharged by Lieut.-Colonel Henry Smith of Kingston, Ont. Mr. Smith wears his cares lightly. He is wealthy, and during the sessional months finds relaxation and enjoyment in Otawa society. His worthy and respected predecessor, the late D. W. MacDonell, occupied the position for over forty years.

The present deputy sergeant is W. B. Bowie, who has had several bloodless experiences this session in bringing prisoners from Quebec.

Mr. Bowie, like all good men, promises to die of old age.—Montreal Star.

Self Sealing Jam Jars
At Russell & McDanald's.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Ballile, of Kaslo, is at the Driard.

M. King went to the Sound last evening.

R. J. Skinner, of Seattle, is at the Oriental.

A. Haslam, M.P., of Nanaimo, is in the city.

Geo. E. Powell is back from a trip to Vancouver.

Hon. Justice Crease returned last evening from the Mainland.

Isaac Winter leaves to-night for Bandon over the Northern Pacific.

Capt. J. W. Gatter, of Tacoma, registered at the Driard yesterday.

J. Wilson, superintendent of the C.P.R. telegraphs, is in the city.

Joshua Davies, J. S. Yates and H. Carmichael left last evening by the Maude for Alberni to visit the new paper mill.

Major Preston and wife, of Vancouver, return home to-night after a ten days' visit to their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hanna, of Douglas street.

Mrs. Baxter arrived from the east last evening to visit her son, C. S. Baxter, general passenger agent of the C.P.N. Company. Mr. Baxter met her at Vancouver.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Jas Wright, J Bruata, H J Steller, M Steller, J. G. Gorman, C Piplin, F Gorman, Geo Fields, Edna Smith, Emma Knapp, Jas E Gibbon, Geo Paint, J E Jenkins, Mrs E Allen, Mrs N Elwell.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Jas Wright, B Van Volkenburg, E B Hill, Victoria Transfer Co.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

Accurately Adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION
FURNITURE, ETC.
SHORT NOTICE OF SALE.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 2 P.M.

I am instructed by Mrs. M. A. Willis, to sell at her residence, No. 47 King's Road, Work Estate, all her household furniture and effects consisting of four bedroom suites, carpets, bedding, chamber sets, curtains and blinds, poles, dining room extension table, bed lounge, sideboard, pictures, lamps, walnut chairs, carpet, glassware, cutlery, dinner set, etc., parlor suite, mantel mirror, carpets, hanging lamps, hall lamp, oil cloth, stair carpet, kitchen No. 9 range with hot water tank, stove utensils, tinware, kitchen tables, crockery, etc., etc.

G. BYRNES,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION
The Furniture In the Hotel Victoria.
Distraint For Rent.
MONDAY, AUGUST 6, AT 11 A.M.

I will sell at the Hotel Victoria, Government and Johnson Streets, under distraint for rent, the whole of the furniture contained in said premises, consisting of elaborate bar and office fixtures, dining-room and all appurtenances. The bedrooms are well furnished in oak, ash and pine suites, carpets, etc. Tre reception and private parlors are well furnished—valuable Brussels carpets, piano, gas and electric chandeliers. The billiard-room contains one English table, 2 American pocket and carom tables and all fittings complete. Also the kitchen outfit.

This is a splendid opportunity for any person wishing to furnish a first-class hotel. The property will be sold en bloc. Purchasers are invited to inspect the goods and inventory. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE BYRNES,
Auctioneer.
jy31

Protection Island Coal
Mined by the NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.
FOR SALE AT THE ROCK BAY COAL YARD
This is positively the best Coal mined in British Columbia.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
Telephone 512.

WE
Advertise no baits; they are misleading. We believe in plain business methods, to give each and every patron equal value.
DON'T
You think that it is the proper way for an honest, reliable merchant? What lasting advantage can a dealer attain who habitually deceives?
BELIEVE
Us, that we handle the finest grades of good, reliable Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, and we always aim to be the lowest in prices.
IN
Gents' Furnishings also we handle only reliable Shirts, Underwear, Gloves, Half Hose, Ties, Collars, etc.
DECEPTIONS
Are too frequently resorted to by some, but we maintain our old honest methods that have stood the test of 10 years with you, and are here still.
CAMERON,
THE CASH CLOTHIER,
55 Johnson St.

Cash Grocery
All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.
No Chinese Hieroglyphics.
All Goods Sold as Represented.
The Best in the Market.
NEW GOODS.
CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.'S BISCUITS

Sodas, per lb	10c.
Short Bread	25c.
Cheese Biscuits	15c.
Abernethy	20c.
Cracknel	25c.
Sugar wafers, per box	25c.
Marmalade, per lb	20c.
Oat Meal Biscuits	15c.
Kennel	8c.

R. H. JAMESON & CO.,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

WELLINGTON COAL YARD.
RATTRAY & HALL
Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.
Special Rates for Carload Lots.
OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 24 Store Street. Telephone No. 83.
Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Parisian	July 28
Allan Line, Mongolian	Aug. 4
Dominion Line, Oregon	July 28
Dominion Line, Sarnia	Aug. 4
Beaver Line, Superior	Aug. 1
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	Aug. 8

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	July 28
Cunard Line, Umbria	Aug. 4
White Star Line, Britannia	Aug. 1
White Star Line, Majestic	Aug. 8
American Line, Chester	Aug. 1
American Line, New York	Aug. 8
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Weser	Aug. 8
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Obdam	Aug. 16
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Aug. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Aug. 18
Allan State Line, California	Aug. 7
Allan State Line, Nebraska	Aug. 17

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

NOTICE.

Separate tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 20th day of August instant, at 4 p.m., for supplying to the Corporation the necessary engines and boilers, dynamos and lamps, complete, for the proposed Electric Light Station.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., August 1, 1894.

PENDRAY'S EXTRACT OF SOAP
For Stains, Tarnishes, And Kitchen Tables.
For Bell Handles And Stair-rods.
Cleans Rapid, Is Simple and Cheap.
Makes Paint Like New.
It is Acknowledged the Best In the Market.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PENDRAY'S AND GET IT.

FOR SALE
6 Lots--2 Corners
ONE ACRE
The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.
THREE LOTS
Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.
J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

JOLLY'S CREAMERY BUTTER
In Small Tubs for ...Family Use...
At Reasonable Prices.
Erskine, Wall & Co
COR. GOV'T & FORT STS.

Cash!
CHANGE IN BUSINESS.... FROM CREDIT TO CASH.
BIG DROP IN PRICES TO SUIT HARD TIMES
Call on us and SAVE MONEY on your GROCERIES.
JOHNS BROS., 261 DOUGLAS ST

Butter!
Large consignments arriving weekly by refrigerator car.
J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have deposited with the Minister of Public Works a plan and description of a wharf proposed to be erected by me in Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbor, abutting on part of Section 26, Esquimalt District, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria and that I have applied to the Governor in Council for the approval thereof.

Dated 19th July, 1894.

JOHN JOSHUA RUSSELL,
Victoria, B.C.
jy20-1m

Paisley Steam Dye Works,
116 YATES ST,
Between Douglas and Blanchard, Victoria, B. C. The undersigned has refitted the dye works with all the latest improvements, and is prepared to do all kinds of dyeing and renovating. Lace curtains dyed and cleaned; sheepskins done at the shortest notice; feathers, gloves and ladies' wear a specialty; French and dry cleaning; gents clothes cleaned or dyed at the shortest notice. Goods called for and delivered.
JAMES ALLISON.